VOL. V.-NO. 41.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 249.

"Do you use your mistress's best saucers for

"Law! it was cause I was driv, and in sich hurry—I was gwine to change it this very

THE NATIONAL ERA IS PUBLISHED WEERLY, ON SEVENT! STREET, OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL. TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-

five cents.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS, Sixth street, a few doors south of Pennsylvania aver

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. ILL-STARRED - PART NINTH. BY PATTY LEE.

The winter was almost gone. Patches of snow lay on the northern slopes of the hills: the moss about the roots of the trees began to grow green again; the buds were swelling in the lilacs, and the little birds picking up sticks and gathering shreds of wool from the brier vines, which were reddening more every day, to build new nests or repair the old ones; and as the village maid sits spinning the flax by the

"March is piping spring's sweet praises, Night by night the new moon fills, Soon the golden-hearted daisies Will be over all the hills."

cabin, of which the side next the fire is entirely open. It is nicely carpeted with fresh straw, and fornished with a wooden bench and a pail of "sugar water." From the buckeye logs of which the hut is composed, fresh twigs are sprouting. How vigorous and thrifty they look; but they can't live long—a part of the summer, perhaps—for the principle that sustains them must dry away, and the young plants wilt. Made fast in a crevice of the wall are two of the late Republicans, so that when Mr. Claverel sits down to rest he may be reading a little too. Over haste is over waste, is one of two of the late Republicans, so that when Mr. Claverel sits down to rest he may be reading a little, too. Over haste is over waste, is one of his maxims, and his hard labor is tempered occasionally with a little respite; and in this way he learned whose prospects were brightest for the next Presidency, whose principles were most in accordance with his own, how to keep flies from plaguing cattle, descriptions of the last newly-invented plough, with now and then a recipe for the certain cure of the rheumatism, though these last Mr. Claverel always protested were humbugs, enlarging at the same time on the wonderful virtues of red flannel, both as a preventive and cure. All these things he learned, and a great many more, that his neighbors. It what are comfort is it now to hear how well he did; how many persons he had cured, who had previously had the advice of the greatest physicians, besides trying almost everything in the world they could hear of; how much money he made, and how well everybody thought of him.

He has gone, and every one but his mother and Aunt Jane forgets the right he has done in the wrong. Mr. Claverel says he always expected some such thing; and after supper, which he does not want, says he must go to Startown, and takes with him the camphor bottle to be refilled, though it is hc.if full now, and requires no replenishing; he merely wishes to get rid of his thoughts—that is all. He will find it a hard thing, poor man! And especially, as he will meet with many persons ready to remind him of his sorrow. Thoughtfully, he goes Claverel sits down to rest he may be reading a little, too. Over haste is over waste, is one of his maxims, and his hard labor is tempered occasionally with a little respite; and in this way he learned whose prospects were brightest for the next Presidency, whose principles were most in accordance with his own, how to keep flies from plaguing cattle, descriptions of the last newly-invented plough, with now and then a recipe for the certain cure of the rheumatism, though these last Mr. Claverel always protested were humburgs, enlarging at the same time on

who did not read the Republican never knew anything about.

From a deep and dark hollow away in the thick woods rung the axe strokes of David and Oliver, for they had gathered their books together ten days before the "rewards of merit" were distributed, and heaped them in the old closet again for a six months' rest. David had been particularly sorry for this, inasmuch as the master often selected him to "choose sides," besides pointing the younger scholars to him as a worthy example of steady and patient persever. worthy example of steady and patient perseverance. Certainly his hopes of carrying off the first honor were not without foundation; nevertheless, when his father said, "I think, boys, to-morrow will be a good 'sugar day,' and, if I could only have you to help, we might get nicely under way," it required that he should say no more. A little sadly, it is true, David went to the barn and twisted a string of unspun flax, which he managed to do with his fingers and teeth, musing the while whether John Hatt or Abner Betts would get the first prize. He said nothing of his reluctance to leave school said nothing of his reluctance to leave school, however—nothing of his intention to leave, but at night when he returned home he brought his books with him, tied together with the flaxen

Every one said, "David is a good boy;" but every one expected him to be just as patient and industrious and mild-tempered as he was; so that he received less credit, perhaps, than he would have had for an occasional good act. Even the heart of his mother remembered

Richard first.
Carlo, the house-dog, enjoyed the sugar-Carlo, the house-dog, enjoyed the sugarmaking vastly, and went rambling up and
down the woods, now starting a rabbit from its
burrow of leaves, and now barking at the foot
of some tree, from the safe top of which a squirrel is peeping down. Sometimes Martha and
Jane are his companions, and sometimes they
wander off by themselves, gathering curious
stones or stripping the moss—golden, and green,
and brown—from the decayed logs which lay
about the woods; and digging roots with bits of
sticks, which they tie in bunches with dead grass,
and call radishes, parsnips, &c., the while Carlo
lies soberly before the fire, with his nose close to
the ground, watching the jets of flame and the
white vapor as it blows away on the wind, that
is sometimes winter chill, and sometimes soft
and bland as April.

From the top of the dead tree in the meadow
the crow calls all day long; and the rivulets,
swollen with recent rains, babble noisily from
the hollows, where the violets are sporting with
their circular and notched leaves, from which
no blue flower is peering yet. There, too, the
spotted leaves of the adder's tongue are thick,
and the pale pink shoots of the mandrake are
beginning to push aside the leaves. Soon the
dasies will spot the southern slopes, and the
daffodils and purple flags bloom flauntingly
beneath the homestead windows.

The brown tops of the distant woods are all
a-glow—for the sun's going down—the waters
are flashing, and the ragged shadows growing

dascies will spot the southern slopes, and the daffolis and purple flags bloom flauntingly beneath the homestead windows.

The bown tops of the distant woods are all aglow—for the sun's going down—the waters are flashing, and the ragged shadows growing here. The pown tops of the distant woods are all aglow—for the sun's going down—the waters are flashing, and the ragged shadows growing here. The pown to the sun's going down—the waters are soundy etf from the helice gardess of the with the hands of the control of the sun's going down—the waters are soundy etf from the helice gardess of the with the hands crossed behavior that the sun's going down—the water of the helice of the helic date in the third water down, and as the going the day, stiffens as the sun goes down, and as the cases his home, grows quite hard—so hard that its surface is not broken by the helic that the heart his home, grows quite hard—so hard that its surface is not broken by the helic that the heart his home, grows quite hard—so hard that its surface is not broken by the helic that the heart his his surface is not broken by the helic that the heart his his many given below and the glossy back, or say, "Get out of my sat her glossy back, or say, "Get out of my sat her glossy back, or say, "Get out of my sat her glossy back, or say, "Get out of my sat her glossy back, or say, "Get out of my sat her glossy back, or say, "Get out of my sat her glossy back, to say, the same shirts, which nobody oudd make so which the heart is her hand, which she has just the same shirts, which nobody oudd make so which the present for Richard; some warm weellengther than the same way and have a pleasant day for our wist to-morrow."

It has been been shirt than the same way the sake of the same shirts, which nobody oudd make so will be said to said the same shirts, which nobody oudd make so will be said the same shirts, which nobody oudd make so will be said the same shirts, which nobody oudd make so will be said the said shinged the same shirts, which nobody oudd

be a peddler woman."

Martha looks up, and skipping past, with a look of wise indignation, hastens to inform her mother that Aunt Jane has come, and that her

Will be over all the hills."

Mr. Claverel has already laid by the coat for the coming summer, and, with the white sleeves rolled back from the red ones, is busily at work in the sugar camp. A rudely-built stone arch stands just in the edge of a hill thickly wooded with maples, and a great fire is blazing under the half dozen black kettles of huge dimensions, and filled with the sap of the aforesaid maples. Jets of red flame issue from the chimney, and clouds of white vapor rise from the boiling water, and blow away toward the south.

Fronting the furnace is a rudely-constructed cabin, of which the side next the fire is entirely open. It is nicely carpeted with fresh straw, and furnished with a wooden bench and a pail of "sugar water." From the buckeye logs of the face, fall of the thin the states. She hads be a peddler woman."

Martha looks up, and skipping past, with a look of wise indignation, hastens to inform her mother that Aunt Jane has come, and that her sister called her an old peddler woman!

"Why, Aunt Jane!" exclaims Mr. Claverel, as he assists her to alight, as much as to say, what in the world brings you here? But the face, full of benevolent kindness, does not look as if any one was dead, and he ventures to ask if all were well at home, to which Aunt Jane responds affirmatively, looking in her basket as she says nobody is sick or dead, as she knows of. Mr. Claverel is satisfied, and leads the white horse toward the barn. Not so Mrs. Claverel; she feels instinctively that all is not right, and her premonitory fears point to Richright, and her premonitory fears point to Rich-

ard.
"Is he sick, or dead? neither—what, then?"
and before Aunt Jane unties her bonnet she
learns the truth. He is gone, no one knows
whither, and has taken with him, as everybody
supposes, the village school-mistress. Little supposes, the village school-mistress. Little comfort is it now to hear how well he did; how

his thoughts—that is all. He will find it a hard thing, poor man! And especially, as he will meet with many persons ready to remind him of his sorrow. Thoughtfully, he goes through the deepening twilight, thinking very sorrowfully. He does not hear the elatter of the hoofs on the pavement behind him, till the rider overtakes him, and reins in his horse, glossy black, with a pink nose and a strip of white in his face.

as from the first, indeed. I had clade to lear, inasmuch as my informant, in all the multifarious relations which it has been my fortune to hold with him for a term of years, the positive extent of which I do not remember, has proven himself a man of invariable honesty, integrity, and veracity, to the fullest and simplest meaning of those words. ing of those words.

"Therefore I have been constrained, worthy

"Therefore I have been constrained, worthy neighbor Claverel, to reluctant acquiescence in the now prevalent belief that your eldest born, Dr. Richard Claverel, has abandoned the practice of his profession in the hamlet of Medford, which my informant states to have been lucrative, and of a nature satisfactory to his various employers, and to have secretly departed in that dark portion of time which we are accustomed to denominate night, and to have taken with him a young woman of comely personal endowments, and woman of comely personal endowments, and mental parts of unusual development and clev-erness, who has, for a number of consecutive months, been employed in teaching the young idea how to shoot, in a small school in the aforesaid hamlet. "Allow me, worthy neighbor Claverel, to of

fer you my sympathy on this sorrowfully interesting occasion, and to beg that you present to Mistress Claverel the assurance of my unabated Mistress Claverel the assurance of my unabated and continued friendship, and regard, and esteem. A very good evening to you, worthy neighbor Claverel;" and Mr. Jameson gave his black charger the rein, who in a prancing sideways fashion obeyed the signal, while Mr. Claverel took the camphor bottle from his pocket and shook it violently.

But this was only the beginning of sorrows. Calling at Dr. Hilton's for a pint of the best alcohol, as also for a little cheerful talk, he found the Dr. out, and seated in the arm chair.

found the Dr. out, and seated in the arm chair awaiting his return, the loquacious Mrs. Bates. She thought likely Dr. Hilton could tell what she wanted to know; "But, you," she said, addressing Mr. Claverel, "can doubtless tell me what I want to know, as well as Dr. Hilton could tell me what I want to know, because yo are full likelier to know what I want to know

"Well, we shall see what we shall, to-morrow: and we had best start early, hadn't we, Dolly?" and having received an affirmative reply to this suggestion, he set about little preparations for the proposed visit to Uncle Peter's.

The light wagon was drawn in front of the door, fragrant with tar and new straw; a basket of apples, and some small niceties, which Mrs. Claverel had prepared, arranged for safe transportation. Before the fire hung the red flamel shirt and the new trowsers, that they might be "good and warm" in the morning; and the cap and dress, which Mrs. Claverel said were almost too gay and fashionable for her, but which had been purchased for this special occasion, were also placed conveniently at hand.

Martha and Jane come laughing down the lane, each with a long withered weed at her side, which she calls a horse, and before them trots the sleek heifer, that has been "Leaning her horns into the neighboring field, And lowing to her fellow."

The light wagon was drawn in front of the soften capture in the stable, "just look! Some old wom upon her heart. A dozen times that day of the tenth day of his illness despair came to down upon her heart. A dozen times that day a little bird had lighted in the window at the close of the tenth day of the way.

the river went moaning through the darkness all the same. The moon rose higher and high-er through the window and across the floor, and over the hushed sleeper fell the still, cold light. The moaning of the river had ceased to trouble him. " After life's fitful fever, he slept well."

From the National Intelligencer. THE SONG OF IRON. BY G. W. CUTTER, Author of the Song of Steam, E Pluribus Unum, &c.

Heave the bellows and pile the fire, Like the red and fearful glow Where the crater's lurid clouds aspire O'er the darkened plains below; Let the weight of your ponderous hammers smite With the power of the mountain stream; Or thunder beneath the earthquake might

That dwells in the arm of steam! Though I cannot boast the diamond's hue. The tempting gleam of gold, With which, by the arts of the grasping few, The nations are bought and sold; Yet is my presence more priceless far Than the blaze of earth's royal gem, That ever has kindled a ducal star,

Or flamed in a diadem. In the fearful depths of the rayless mine My giant strength was laid, Ere the sun or the moon or the stars that shine In the boundless heavens were made; Ere darkness was rolled from the deep away; Ere the skies were spread abroad; Ere the words that called up the light of day Were breathed by the lips of God!

Ye were but a poor and powerless race Till yo wisely sought my aid;
Ye dwelt, like the beasts of the savage chase In the gloom of the forest shade; Where often the nomad yielded his hearth To the wolf, in pale affright, And the tooth of the lion stained the earth With the blood of the troglodyte.

How helpless ye saw the descending rain, The frost that sear'd the verdant plain. And the blinding drifts of snow! For you no steer his neck would yield-No steed your slave would be: Ye trac'd no furrows along the field, No pathways o'er the sea

The myriad stars came forth at even; The bow of God was bent, Inscribing the wondrous laws of Heave O'er the measureless firmament. Bright constellations rose and fled : The fair moon waxed and waned; But the record which they nightly spread Unknown to you remained.

But when some prescient spark of mind Invaded my lone retreat,
And ye learn'd my Proteus form to bind, And fishion, with ferrent heat,

The gleaming sword from the flames leap'd out—
And the hook for the golden grain; And the air grew vocal with freedom's shout Where the tyrants of earth were slain!

Then rose the dome and the lofty tower Where the groaning forest fell; And the massive guns look'd frowning o'er The walls of the citadel. The dizzy and tapering steeple sprung, And flash'd in the summer air; And the pendant bell in the turret swung, To summon the world to prayer!

Stout ships encountered the howling storms On the trackless sea secure : For I held the fate of their gallant forms, And my grasp is strong and sure.

Midst the lightning's gleam and the temp
They fear'd not the angry main, For they cast their trusty anchors o'er,

And laughed at the hurricane. At my touch the massive column soar'd! The graceful arch was thrown! And forms of beauty the world adored Rose up in deathless stone. Ye rivalled the tints of the blushing dawn With the hues my dust supplied,

Till the humblest work of art has shone Like the mist by rainbows dyed. I come where the suffering patient lies On his couch, all wan and weak;

"The statue of Jackson is of colossal dimensions, and is remarkable in its being self-poised on the hind feet of the horse, differing in this respect from all the equestrian statues of former artists, which have been made to keep their position by accessories that in some degree of

artists, which have been made to keep their position by accessories that, in some degree, offend the eye of the spectator.

"The statue of Jackson, though the most remarkable, is far from being the only proof Mr. Mills has given of high and original genius, and a long future of fame and fortune seems now to have opened before him, which it will be his own fault if he does not realize."—Am. Tel.

MECHANISM.-No. XVIII. BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

The grand pivot on which must turn the whole machinery for effecting the purposes of science, wealth, and morals, is "Self-Instruction." The motto, "Nature before books, and drawing before writing," constantly acted upon, would do much to secure such instruction, to fix such a pivot. The sentiment has been that books were the first, the principal, and almost the only instruments to fit young beings for their future vocations. It is not so now. Other sentiments, which will bear the test of common sense and of universal experience, have taken the place of that, equally preposterous and mischievous—ruining thousands upon thousands of the very best minds ever created.

In German schools, recitations on most subjects are conducted without any use of a book, either by the pupil or teacher. That is as it should be. In some, perhaps all, of the normal schools in this country it is now a fundamental principle, that, before the pupils are qualified to teach, they must be able to conduct recitations without the use of books. In an address by Daniel Webster, given some months since,

by Daniel Webster, given some months since, at an Agricultural Fair, he remarked, "All the knowledge we get from books is very little, and that little not worth much." As aids of knowl-edge, books are good; as the principal sources or dependence, they are false, and sadly disas-

The moment the eye, the hand, and the heart. generally take the place of books, as the prin-cipal agents of instruction, truants will never be heard of; rowdies, who are only truants hav-

company of animated "SELF INSTRUCTORS."
The next step, and all steps which may follow, in endless progression, in the delightful employment, in the rich instruction, under the inspiring motive of unfolding the glorious works of God, so gloriously and wonderfully exhibited in the mechanism of the heavens and of the earth, will be equally simple with the first. A better suggestion on this great and interesting subject, perhaps, cannot be made, than for all schools, on their next opening, to try the experiment in the first lessons as proposed on Agriculture and Machanism. EXPERIMENT.—A teacher in New York had

a pupil who defied the authority both of the parent and himself in requiring the various ordinary lessons from books. At the suggestion and ry lessons from books. At the suggestion and persuasion of the teacher, the parent encouraged his son in collecting for their home a "Cabinet of Curiosities." Almost immediately the rebel son and pupil became the delight of the family and the ornament of the school.

THE BIBLE IN TURKEY .- The following interesting particulars respecting the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures, and the growing demand for them in various parts of the Turkish empire, are taken from a letter read at the last month-ly meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society. It was written by two American missionaries, and dated Constantinople, June 23.—Christian Advocate.

In the great district of the Erzeroom Station,

there have been more Scriptures sold during the year past than during the two or three years previous put together. There is not only an increasing desire there for the Armenian Scriptures, but the desire for the Bible, especial-Scriptures, but the desire for the Bible, especially, is growing faster than that for other good books. At Arabkir, on a visit made there forty copies of the Bible might have been disposed of at once, had they been on the spot. The very enemies of the missionaries seek to obtain copies secretly, by means of native Protestants. Interesting incidents are not wanting. A youth who had never come near the missionaries, nor ever attended any of their meetings, left the who had never come near the missionaries, nor ever attended any of their meetings, left the city of Ezeroom, taking with him a New Testa-ment and reading by the way. After arriving at the place of his destination he taught four families to read the Scriptures, and these have families to read the Scriptures, and these have since sent to the missionaries for more books and for a teacher. Four laborers in a pottery procured a New Testament for themselves, read it together, and soon began to speak loudly of what they had read. They were called before the bishop, charged with Protestantism, and threatened with the bastinado and imprisonthreatened with the bastinado and imprisonment. But they declared they had never seen or heard a missionary; confessed, however, very freely, that they were reading the Word of God, and expressed their full determination that they would read it, come what may. They new attend the missionaries' service, and listen to the preached word.

At Constantinople the sale of books, and especially of Bibles and New Testaments, is likewise on the increase, notwithstanding that, from the nature of the case, these parts might be considered as best supplied with them.

At Constantinople the sale of books, and especially of Bibles and Now Testaments, is likewise on the increase, notwithstanding that, from the nature of the case, these parts might be considered as best supplied with them. Since January last, over 2,000, copies of Old Testaments in Hebrew pure, and Hebrew with the Spaniah translation, have been disposed of House and extraordinary talent for command, have not been able to ascertain. Their color-tour is still absent. A very encouraging circle tour is still absent. A very encouraging circle to the consideration and th

[COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] For the National Era. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN: LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE. CHAPTER XVIII.—Miss Ophelia's Experience and Opinions.

Our friend Tom, in his own simple musings, often compared his unfortunate lot, in the bondage into which he was cast, with that of Joseph in Egypt; and, in fact, as time went on, and he developed more and more under the eye of his master, the strength of the parallel increased. St. Clare was indolent and careless of money. Hitherto the providing and marketing had been principally done by Adolph, who was, to the full, as careless and extravagant as his master; and between them both, they had carried on the dispersing process with great alacrity. Accustomed, for many years, to regard his master's property as his own care, Tom saw, with an uneasiness he could scarcely repress, the wasteful expenditure of the establishment, and, in the quiet, indirect way which his class often acquire, would sometimes make his own suggestions.

in the quiet, indirect way which his class often acquire, would sometimes make his own suggestions.

St. Clare at first employed him occasionally, but struck with his soundness of mind and good business capacity, he confided in him more and more, till gradually all the marketing and providing for the family were intrusted to him.

"No, no, Adolph," he said one day, as Adolph was deprecating the passing of power out of his hands, "let Tom alone. You only understand what you want; Tom understands cost and come to, and there may be some end to money some time, if we don't let somebody do that."

Trusted to an unlimited extent by a careless master, who handed him a bill without looking at it, and pocketed the change without counting master, who handed him a bill without looking at it, and pocketed the change without counting it. Tom had every facility and temptation to dishonesty, and nothing but an impregnable simplicity of nature, strengthened by Christian faith, could have kept him from it. But to that nature, the very unbounded trust reposed in him was bond and seal for the most scrupulous

accuracy.

With Adolph the case had been different.
Thoughtless and self-indulgent, and unrestrained by a master who found it easier to indulge than to regulate, he had fallen into an absolute

and the first continue with the case had been different, in the case of continue with the case had been different, in the delinquents may be written. "To terr" be hard for rowdie, who are only truntab average, and the place upon our court odocts for "Michigan conspirators" will be left blank. "An object the search of framing and mechanism." To collect and arrange sperimens of geology, about well and and baset, are more appropriate then the "fast private" because the continue of framing and mechanism. To collect and arrange sperimens of geology, about well with the object of their eager pursuit, or the elementary figures of framing and mechanism. To collect and arrange sperimens of geology, about the elementary figures. To framing and mechanism. To collect and arrange sperimens of geology, about the elementary figures. To collect and arrange sperimens of geology, about the demonstration of framing and mechanism. To collect and arrange sperimens of the specimens of geology, about the demonstration of the specimens of geology about the demonstration of the policy of the policy of the policy of the policy of the specimens of geology about the policy of the policy of the policy of the policy of

said St. Clare the next day, as he sat in his library in dressing-gown and slippers. St. Clare had just been intrusting Tom with some money and various commissions. "Isn't all right ther Tom?" he added, as Tom still stood waiting. "Pm 'fraid not, mass'r," said Tom, with

grave face.
St. Clare laid down his paper, and sat down his coffee-cup, and looked at Tom.
"Why, Tom, what's the case? You look as solemn as a coffin." "I feel very bad, mass'r. I allays have thought that mass'r would be good to every-

body."
"Well, Tom, haven't I been? Come, now "Well, Tom, haven't I been: Come, how, what do you want? There's something you haven't got, I suppose, and this is the preface.

"Mass'r allays been good to me. I haven't nothing to complain of on that head. But there is one that mass'r isn't good to—there's one

mass'r isn't even just to."

"Why, Tom, what's got into you? Speak out; what do you mean?"

"Last night, between one and two, I thought so. I studied upon the matter then. Mass'r isn't good nor just to himself."

Tom said this with his back to his master and his hand on the door kinch.

Tom said this with his back to his master and his hand on the door knob. St. Clare felt his face flush crimson, but he laughed.

"Oh, that's all, is it?" he said, gaily.

"All!" said Tom, turning suddenly round and falling on his knees. "Oh, my dear young mass'r! "I'm afraid it will be loss of all—all—body and soul. The good Book says, 'it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder!' my dear mass'r!"

dear mass'r!"
Tom's voice choked, and the tears run down his cheeks.

Tom's voice choked, and the tears run down his cheeks.

"You poor, silly fool," said St. Clare, with tears in his own eyes. "Get up, Tom. I ain't worth crying over."

But Tom wouldn't rise, and looked imploring.

"Well, I won't go to any more of their cursed nonsense, Tom," said St. Clare; "on my honor I won't. I don't know why I haven't stopped long ago. I've always despised it, and myself for it—so now, Tom, wipe up your eyes, and go about your errands. Come, come," he added, "no blessings. I ain't so wonderfully good, now," he said, as he gently pushed Tom to the door. "There, I'll pledge my honor to you, Tom, you don't see me so again," he said; and Tom went off, wiping his eyes with great satisfaction.

faction.

"I'll keep my faith with him, too," said St. Clare, as he closed the door.

And St. Clare did so—for gross sensualism in any form was not the peculiar temptation of his nature.

But all this time who shall detail the tribu lations manifold of our friend, Miss Ophelia, who had begun the labors of a Southern house-

childish, unsystematic and improvident, it was not to be expected that servants trained under her care should not be so likewise; and she had very justly described to Miss Ophelia the state of confusion she would find in the family. though she had not ascribed it to the proper

though she had not ascribed it to the proper cause.

The first morning of her regency, Miss Ophelia was up at four o'clock, and having attended to all the adjustments of her own chamber, as she had done ever since she came there, to the great amazement of the chambermaid, she prepared for a vigorous onslaught on the cupboards and closets of the establishment of which she had the keys.

The store-room, the linen-presses, the chinacloset, the kitchen and cellar, that day all went under an awful review. Hidden things of darkness were brought to light to an extent that alarmed all the principalities and powers of kitchen and chamber, and caused many wonderings and murmurings about "dese yer Northern ladies" from the domestic cabinet.

Old Dinah, the head cook, and principal of all rule and authority in the kitchen department, was filled with wrath at what she considered an invasion of privilege. No feudal baron in Magna Charta times could have more thoroughly resented some incursion of the Crown.

Dinah was a character in her own way, and it would be injustice to her memory not to give

it would be injustice to her memory not to give the reader a little idea of her. She was a nathe reader a little idea of her. She was a native and essential cook, as much as Aunt Chloe—cooking being an indigenous talent of the African race; but Chloe was a trained and methodical one, who moved in an orderly, domestic harness, while Dinah was a self-taught genius, and, like geniuses in general, was positive, opinionated, and erratic to the last degree. Like a certain class of modern philosophers, Dinah perfectly scorned logic and reason in every shape, and always took refuge in intuitive certainty; and here she was perfectly impregnable. No possible amount of talent or authority or explanation could ever make her believe that any other way was better than her own, or that the course she pursued in the smallest matter could be in the least modified. This had been a conceded point with her old mistress, Marie's mother; and "Miss Marie," as Dinah always called her young mistress, even after her marriage, found it easier to submit than contend; and so Dinah had ruled supreme. This was the easier, in that she was perfect mistress of that dislocation are supported by the supremental of the contends of the contends

young operators, with the pudding stick that lay by her side. In fact, Dinah ruled over the woolly heads of the younger members with a rod of iron, and seemed to consider them born for no earthly purpose but to "save her steps," as she phrased it. It was the spirit of the system under which she had grown up, and she carried it out to its full extent.

carried it out to its full extent.

Miss Ophelia, after passing on her reformatory tour through all the other parts of the establishment, now entered the kitchen. Dinah had heard from various sources what was going on, and resolved to stand on defensive and con-

on, and resolved to stand on defensive and con-servative ground—mentally determined to op-pose and ignore every new measure, without any actual and observable contest.

The kitchen was a large brick-floored apart-ment, with a great old-fashioned fireplace stretching along one side of it—an arrangement which St. Clare had vainly tried to persuade Dinah to exchange for the convenience of a modern cook stove. Not she, No Puseyite or conservative of any school was ever more inflexibly attached to time-honored inconveniences than Dinah.

When St. Clare had first returned from the

When St. Clare had first returned from the North, impressed with the system and order of his uncle's kitchen arrangements, he had large ly provided his own with an array of cupboards, drawers, and various apparatus, to induce systematic regulation, under the sanguine illusion that it would be of any possible assistance to Dinah in her arrangements. He might as well have provided them for a squirrel or a magpie. The more drawers and closets there were, the more hiding-holes could Dinah make for the accommodation of old rags, hair-combs, old shoes, ribbands, cast-off artificial flowers, and other articles of vertu, wherein her soul delighted.

When Miss Ophelia entered the kitchen Di-

ed.
When Miss Ophelia entered the kitchen, Dinah did not rise, but smoked on in sublime tran-quillity, regarding her movements obliquely out of the corner of her eye, but apparently intent only on the operations around her.

Miss Ophelia commenced opening a set of drawers.
"What is this drawer for, Dinah?" she said.

"What is this drawer for, Dinah?" she said.
"It's handy for most anything, missis," said Dinah. So it appeared to be. From the variety it contained, Miss Ophelia pulled out first a fine damask table-cloth stained with blood, having evidently been used to envelop some raw meat.

"What's this, Dinah? You don't wrap up meat in your mistress's best table-cloths?"

"Oh Lor, missis, no; the towels was all a missin—so I jest did it—I laid out to wash that ar, that's why I put it thar."

"Shif'less!" said Miss Ophelia to herself—proceeding to tumble over the drawer, where she found a nutmeg grater and two or three nutmegs—a Methodist hymn book—a couple of soiled Madras handkerchiefs—some yarn and knitting work—a paper of tobacce and a pipe—a few crackers—one or two gilded china saucers, with some pomade in them—one or two thin old

a hurry—I was gwine to change it this very day."

"Here are two damask table napkins."

"Them table napkins I put thar, to get em washed out some day."

"Don't you have some place here on purpose for things to be washed?"

"Well, mass'r St. Clare got dat ar chest, he said, for dat; but I likes to mix up biscuit, and hev my things on it some days, and then it ain't handy a liftin' up the lid."

"Why don't you mix your biscuits on the pastry-table there?"

"Law! missus, it gets sot so full of dishes, and one thing and another, der ain't no room, noways"—

noways"——
"But you should wash your dishes, and clear

them away."

"Wash my dishes!" said Dinah, in a high key, as her wrath began to rise over her habitual respect of manner, "what does ladies know bout work, I want to know? When 'd mass'r

bout work, I want to know? When 'd mass'r ever get his dinner, if I was to spend all my time a washin and a puttin up dishes? Miss Marie never telled me so, nohow."

"Well, here are these onions."

"Laws, yes!" said Dinah, "thar is whar I put em, now. I couldn't "member. Them's particular onions I was a savin' for dis yer very stew. I'd forgot they was in dat ar old flannel."

Miss Ophelia lifted out the sifting papers of sweet herbs.

"I wish missis wouldn't touch dem ar. I likes to keep my things where I knows whar to

likes to keep my things where I knows whar to go to 'em," said Dinah, rather decidedly. "But you don't want these holes in the pa-

"Them's handy for siftin on't out." said Dinah.

"But you see it spills all over the drawer."

"Laws, yes! if missis will go a tumblin things all up so, it will. Missis has spilt lots dat ar way," said Dinah, coming uneasily to the drawers. "If missis only will go up stairs till my clarin up time comes, Pll have everything right; but I can't do nothin when ladies is round a henderin. You, Sam, don't you git the baby dat ar sugar bowl. Fll crack ye over if ye don't mind."

"I'm going through the kitchen and going."

in a smart dress, clean apron, and high, brilliant Madras turban, and tell all marauding "young uns" to keep out of the kitchen, for she was gwine to have things kept nice. Indeed, these periodic seasons were often an inconvenience to the whole household, for Dinah would contract such an immoderate attachment to her scoured

such an immoderate attachment to her scoured tin as to insist upon it that it shouldn't be used again for any possible purpose—at least till the ardor of the "clarin up" period abated.

Miss Ophelia, in a few days, thoroughly re-formed every department of the house to a sys-tematic pattern; but her labors in all departtematic pattern; but her labors in all departments that depended on the co-operation of servants were like those of Sysiphus or the Danaides. In despair she one day appealed to St. Clare.

"There is no such thing as getting anything like system in this family."

"To be sure, there isn't," said St. Clare.

"Such shiftless management! such waste! such confusion, I never saw!"

"I dare say you didn't."

"I dare say you didn't."
"You would not take it so coolly if you were

housekeeper."
"My dear cousin, you may as well understand, once for all, that we masters are divided

"But to have no time, no place, no order, "My dear Vermont, you natives up by the North Pole set an extravagant value on time! What on earth is the use of time to a fellow who has twice as much of it as he knows what to do with. As to order and system, where there is nothing to be done but to lounge on the sofa and read—an hour sooner or later in breakfast or dinner isn't of much account.

Now, there's Dinah gets you a capital dinner—
soup, ragout, roast fowl, dessert, ice creams and all, and she creates it all out of chaos and old night down there, in that kitchen, and I think it really subline, the way she manages. But night down there, in that kitchen, and I think it really sublime, the way she manages. But Heaven bless us! if we are to go down there, and view all the smoking and squatting about, and hurryscurryation of the preparatory process, we should never eat more! My good cousin, absolve yourself from that! it's more than a Catholic penance, and does no more good. You'll only lose your own temper, and utterly confound Dinah. Let her go her own way."

"But, Augustine, you don't know how I found things."

ls who, but would have breathed the Yes, sir, to gone to their a glimpse of as its soft low, and set-

ar, and who e sooner for ed with the is system in family, and in this way. been sown receded and d grandchil-Saxon race p a havest

reet, Philadellentury, on the h Literature," es and advanc-reading. By English Liter-United States, elved from the ablishers that a is similar to e attractive to reperation lections from f the hymns. Charles D.

hoicest sacred ach day in the asions. Each e text, and the n. The tunes es with Chrisbelow named.

Sept. 18-2t SALE. ses, on Second, the property time occupied y thirty miles ading Railroad in the Chester Phopixville to ation, and well dland—a large ig. fron ore is nildings are a ht, with Gothic xtensive back ation of eighty distributed by nilding, amply ge-house, ice-salubrity, the will be sold at

at which time KIMBER. OF CINCINis College will 1851, and con-lty will be arand Practice and Diseases Surgical and ysiology, and

., Dean. Aug. 23.

tford. Con ER. HAWLEY. the highest ble. ar per dozen, ntains 32 pa

RVATIVE

ING. Tops, &c. r proof, and lly through

ated remedy our wish to but frankly ed men and ich they can anity which inquiry from hey will find

and Mutef your prepits effects in satisfaction, erful reme 8 D. M. D. TERSON.

s, which the

ODFREY.

"Why don't you instruct?"
"Instruct! oh, fiddlestick! What instructing do you think I should do? I look like it! As to Marie, she has spirit enough, to be sure, to kill off a whole plantation, if I'd let her manage; but she wouldn't get the cheatery out of them."

"Are there no honest ones?"

"Well, now and then one, whom Nature makes so impracticably simple, truthful, and faithful, that the worst possible influence can't destroy it. But you see, from the mother's breast the colored child feels and sees that there are none but underhand ways open to it. It can get along no other way with its parents, its mistress, its young master and missie playfel-lows. Cunning and deception become neces-sary, inevitable habits. It isn't fair to expect sary, mevitable habits. It isn't fair to expect anything else of him. He ought not to be punished for it. As to honesty, the slave is kept in that dependent, semi-childish state, that there is no making him realize the rights of property, or feel that his master's goods are not his own, if he can get them. For my part, I don,t see how they can be honest. Such a fellow as Tom, here, is—is a moral miracle!"
"And what becomes of their souls?" said

iss Ophena. "That isn't my affair, as I know of," said St Clare; "I am only dealing in facts of the present life. The fact is, that the whole race are pretty generally understood to be turned over to the Devil for our benefit, in this world, how-

to the Devil for our benefit, in this world, now-ever it may turn out in another."

"This is perfectly horrible!" said Miss Ophe-lia; "you ought to be ashamed of yourselves."

"I don't know as I am. We are in pretty good company, for all that," said St. Clare, "as people in the broad road generally are. Look at the high and the low all the world over, and it's the same story—the lower class used up, body, soul, and spirit, for the good of the upper. It is so in England, it is so everywhere; and yet all Christendom stands aghast with virtuous fferent shape from what they do it

"It isn't so in Vermont."

"Ah, well, in New England and in the free States, you have the better of us, I grant. But there's the bell; so, Cousin, let us for a while lay aside our sectional prejudices, and come out

As Miss Ophelia was in the kitchen in the latter part of the afternoon, some of the sable children called out, "La, sakes! thar's Prue a coming, grunting along like she allers does."
A tall, bony colored woman now entered the kitchen, bearing on her head a basket of rusks

Ho, Prue! you've come," said Dinah. Prue had a peculiar scowling expression of countenance, and a sullen, grumbling voice. She sat down her basket, squatted herself down, and resting her elbows

"Oh Lord! I wish't I's dead!" Why do you wish you were dead?" said

Miss Ophelia.
"I'd be out o' my misery," said the wor gruffly, without taking her eyes from the floor.
"What need you getting drunk, then, and cutting up, Prue?" said a spruce quadroon id, dangling, as she spoke, a pair of coral ear-drops.

The woman looked at her with a sour, surly

Maybe you'll come to it one of these days. I'd be glad to see you, I would; then you'll be glad of a drop, like me, to forget your

ery." Come, Prue," said Dinah, "let's look at your rusks. Here's missis, will pay for them."
Miss Ophelia paid for a couple of dozen, and
the woman, undoing a soiled handkerchief, gave
her a couple of tickets. That shows I've sold you so many," said

"I don't understand," said Miss Ophelia. "They counts the money and the tickets when I gets home, to see if I've got the change; and if I don't, they half kills me then."

"And serves you right," said Jane, the pert chambermaid, "if you will take their money to get drunk on. That's what she does, missis."

other ways; drink and forget my misery."
"You are very wicked and very foolish," said Miss Ophelia, "to steal your master's money to make yourself a brute with."

yes, I will. Oh Lord! I wish I's dead, I do—I wish I's dead and out of my misery;" and slowly and stiffly the old creature rose, and got her out she looked at the mulatto girl, who still stood playing with her ear-drops.

frolickin and a tossin your head, and a lookin down on everybody. Well, never mind—you may live to be a poor, old, cut-up crittur like me—hope to the Lord ye will, I do; then see if won't drink-drink-drink yerself into torment, and sarve ye right, too—ugh!" and with a malignant howl the woman left the room. Disgusting old beast," said Adolph, who wa master's shaving water: "if I was

master, I'd cut her up worse than she is." "Ye couldn't do that ar, no ways," said Dinah: "her back's a far sight now-she can't never get a dress together over it." I think such low creatures ought not to be

allowed to go round to genteel families," said you think, Mr. St. she said, coquettishly, tossing her head

It must be observed, that among other appro priations from his master's stock, Adolph was in the habit of adopting his name and address, and that the style under which he moved among the colored circles of New Orleans was that of

"I'm certainly of your opinion, Miss Benoir." Benoir was the name of Marie St. Clare's family, and Jane was one of her servants.

Pray, Miss Benoir, may I be allowed to asl if those drops are for the ball to-morrow night I wonder now, Mr. St. Clare, what the in nudence of you men will come to," said Jane

tossing her pretty head till the ear-drops twin-kled again. "I shan't dance with you for a whole evening, if you go to asking me any more questions."
"Oh, you couldn't be so cruel, now; I was

just dying to know whether you would appear your pink tarletane," said Adolph.
"What is it?" said Rosa, a bright, piquant little quadroon, who came skipping down stairs

Why, Mr. St. Clare's so impudent!"
On my honor," said Adolph, "I'll leave to Miss Ross, now."

"I know he's always a saucy creature," said Rosa, poising herself on one of her little feet, and looking maliciously at Adolph. "He's always getting me so angry with him."

"Oh! ladies, ladies, you will certainly break

my heart, between you," said Adolph. "I shall be found dead in my bed some morning, and you'll have it to answer for." "Do hear the horrid creature talk!" sai

both ladies, laughing immoderately.
"Come—clar out, you; I can't have you cluttering up the kitchen," said Dinah; "in my way foolin round here."
"Aunt Direct

Aunt Dinah's glum because she can't go t the ball," said Rosa Don't want none o' your light-colored balls,' said Dinah; "cuttin round, makin b'lieve you' white folks. Arter all, you's niggers much a

day, to make it lie straight," said Jane.
"And it will be wool, after all," said Rosa maliciously shaking down her long silky curls.
"Well, in the Lord's sight, aint wool as good as har, any time?" said Dinah. "I'd like to as har, any time?" said Dinah. "I'd like thave missis say which is worth the most—

couple such as you, or one like me. Get ou wid ye, ye trumpery—I won't have ye round." Here the conversation was interrupted in a two-fold manner. St. Clare's voice was heard at the head of the stairs, asking Adolph if he meant to stay all night with his shaving water and Miss Ophelia, coming out of the dining

"Jane and Rosa, what are you wasting you time for here? Go in and attend to your mus

TO BE CONTINUED.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.- New Orleans September 30.—Late advices from the city Mexico have been received. The Cabinet resigned in a body on the 2d instant. Much

reagned in a body on the 2d instant. Much dissatisfaction prevailed throughout the country, which was in a most deplorable condition.

The Convention of Governors, which had been called for the purpose of devising means of relief for the difficulties which the people

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1851.

"KNOW YE THE LAND?"-This poem, in the Era of this week, is better than any Union song we have seen. After publishing such a poem as this, so eloquent and unqualified in its praise of this goodly land, which still has too nany faults, our patriotism henceforth must urely pass unquestioned!

MICHIGAN.-A well-written article on our irst page vindicates Michigan against a remark of ours, supposed to disparage her. Our cor-respondent knows the People of that State better, we doubt not, than we do, and of course we stand corrected. The remark, he will recollect, was incidentally made, in the course of an argument, and was not dictated by the least unfriendly feeling towards the People of

AN EXAMINATION OF THE LAW OF As a declaration of natural rights by on

class in a community, though made for its special benefit, paves the way for the extension of the same rights to all other classes, so does the habitual practice of injustice towards one class put in jeopardy the rights of all others For no man can appeal to the rights of hu manity in support of certain claims he may choose to set up, without virtually recognising and asserting the equal rights of his brother man; and it is impossible to defend or exercise a wrong inflicted upon one man, by any argument which would not warrant its infliction upon another. The Magna Charta was inended for the benefit of the English barons alone, but its great principles belonged to humanity, and in after times it became the charter of the People's liberties. The Declaration of Independence was put forth in justification simply of the claim of the British colonies to separate from the mother country and institute Governments of their own; but the rights it affirmed be long to human nature; and its great truths are forever protesting and working against negro slavery. On the other hand, so powerful has this system become, so interwoven with the laws and institutions of the land, that it has begotten false sentiments on the subject of human rights, a spirit tolerant of despotism, and given rise to legislative acts and judicial decisions which involve principles as dangerou to the rights of the white race as they have proved subversive of those of the black. To go no farther for an illustration; in what

country, not debauched in its ideas of human liberty, could the tenth section of the Fugitive Slave Law have been for a moment tolerateda section which authorizes any petty court o record in one State to try the question of the liberty or slavery of a person, not summoned to its bar, and to pronounce him a slave, while absent, upon mere ex parte testimony-and makes its judgment conclusive upon any court in any other State before which the accused person may be brought, though it might be proved to the satisfaction of that court by competent witnesses that the accused had never been a slave, or was not a fugitive! Such an outrage or common sense and sound law could prevail in no country not corrupted by slavery.

But, our remarks are designed to apply specially to an important charge recently de livered by Judge KANE, of Philadelphia, on the Law of Treason. Certainly, had it not been for that strange infatuation which for a time has given to slavery a controlling influence in our halls of legislation and courts of justice, such a charge could never have emanated from Oh Lord! I wish I's dead, I do-I a judge appointed by a Democratic Adminis tration. When we say that it revives the loathsome doctrine of constructive treason, that it reaffirms the revolting fictions concerning high treason, borrowed by the Federal judges of Ye think ye're mighty fine with them ar, a 1804, in the Fries case, from the detestable school of Jeffries and his associates, we desire to be understood as measuring carefully every word we utter. Even the praise bestowed upon it by the Pennsylvanian and Washington Union, professedly Democratic papers, cannot induce us to mitigate our denunciations of doctrines, opposition to which, in the early part of this century, contributed to the ascendency of the Democratic party and the overthrow of the Federalists. The Pennsylvanian remarks of the charge, that it "will be read with interest and profit by the People of the United States, that it is "ably written, and presents the law o treason in a clear and lucid manner." The

Washington Union concurs with its admiring brother, and says, "it lays down the law reason in a clear and concise manner." Now, we wish our Democratic friends to bea n mind these expressions of opinion from pro fessed Democratic journals, while we attempt

Democratic judge. It was delivered for the purpose of enlighter ing the Grand Jury on its duties, in consequence of the determination of the United States District Attorney in Philadelphia, to send to it bills for treason against the persons accused of par

ticipating in the Christiana disturbance. We copy that portion in which the judge de

"Treason against the United States is define

ines the crime and the proof:

by the Constitution, art. 3, sec. 3, cl. 1, to consist in 'levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.' This definition is borrowed from the an cient law. England, Stat. 25, Edw. 3, stat. 5. chap. 3, and its terms must be understood of course in the sense which they bore in that law, and which obtained here when the Constitution was adopted. The expression 'levying war,' so regarded, embraces not merely the act of formal or declared war, but any combination forcibly to prevent or oppose the execution or enforce-ment of a provision of the Constitution, or of a public statute, if accompanied or followed by an act of forcible opposition in pursuance of such combination. This, in substance, has been the interpretation given to these words by the English judges, and it has been uniformly and fully recognised and adopted in the courts of the United States. (See Foster, Hale, and Hawkins, and the opinions of Iredell, Patterson, Chase, Marshall, and Washington, J. J., of the Supreme Court, and of Peters, D. J., in *United States* vs. Vigol, United States vs. Mitchell, United States Fries, United States vs. Bollman and Swartout and United States vs. Burr.)

"The definition, as you will observe, includes two particulars, both of them indispensable ele-ments of the offence. There must have been a combination or conspiring together to oppose the law by force, and some actual force must have been exerted, or the crime of treason is no

"The highest, or at least the direct proof the combining may be found in the declared purposes of the individual party before the actual outbreak; or it may be derived from the proceedings of meetings in which he took part penly, or which he either prompted or made ffective by his countenance or sanction—comeffective by his countenance or sanction—commending, counselling, and instigating, forcible resistance to the law. I speak, of course, of a conspiring to resist a law, not the more limited purpose to violate it, or prevent its application and enforcement in a particular case, or against a particular individual. The combination must be directed against the law itself.

"But such direct proof of this element of the offence is not legally necessary to establish its

offence is not legally necessary to establish its existence. The concert of purpose may be deduced from the concerted action itself, or it may be inferred from facts occurring at the time, or afterwards, as well as before.

"Besides this, there must be some act of violence as the result or consequence of the combin-

ing it, he is in law, guilty of the foreible act. is even his personal presence indispensable. perpetration, yet if he directed the act, devised or knowingly furnised the means for carrying it into effect, instigated others to perform it, he shares their guilt. In treason there are no ac-

"I have only to add, that treason against the United States may be committed by any one resident or sojourning within its territory and under the protection of its laws, whether he be a citizen or an alien.—Fost. C. L., 183, 5; 1 Hale, 59, 60, 62; 1 Hawk., ch. 17, \$ 5., Kel. 38.

or your inquiries will not be restricted to the conduct of people belonging to our own State. If in the progress of them you shall find that men have been among us, who, under whatever mask of conscience or of peace, have labored to incite others to treasonable violence, and who, after arranging the elements of the mischief have withdrawn themselves to await the explosion they had contrived, you will feel yourselves bound to present the fact to the court; and, however distant may be the place in which the offenders may have sought refuge, we give you the pledge of the law, that its far-reaching energies shall be exerted to bring them up for trial—f guilty, to punishment."

It will be observed that the definition of the rime and of its proof is so framed as to favor any disposition the grand jury may have to nd an indictment for treason. The leaning and mplication of the charge are clearly against he accused: and the jurors, while they are carefully supplied with all the technicalities which nay enable them to stretch the Law of Treason eyond what, in our judgment, is its legitimate nit, are in no instance admonished of the anger of vielding to the influence of popular excitement, or of suffering themselves to be imosed upon by insufficient evidence.

The Convention which organized the present constitution found great difficulty in defining he crime of Treason. As a new Government vas about to be established, it was necessary to provide against attempts to overthrow it, but the laws of the Old World, framed to protect he usurpations of Despotic Authority, were not t precedents for a Government, strictly limited by a written Constitution. Dr. Franklin justly remarked that "prosecutions for treason vere generally virulent, and perjury too easily nade use of against innocence;" for this reason, he desired to leave nothing to construc tion; and such was the anxious desire of the Convention generally. Congress was empower ed to "define and punish piracies and felonies apon the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations," but not to define the law of Treason. The Convention determined to settle he meaning of this crime in the Organic Law so that the rights of the citizen should not be exposed to popular excitement, the intolerance f Faction, or the vindictiveness of Party. Congress might provide the punishment of Treason he Constitution alone should define the offence accordingly, the Convention agreed upon the following provision, which is certainly not decient in clearness:

"Treason against the United States shall conist ONLY in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of reason unless on the testimony of two witnesses

There is a rigor in this definition which is carcely characteristic of any other provision of the Constitution. It strictly qualifies the crime and the proof. Treason shall "consist ONLY n levying war," &c .- " Treason against the United States shall consist ONLY in levying war AGAINST THEM "-the offence must be "overt." and there must be "two witnesses to the same overt act." We see not how a fixed purpose to to exclude all constructive treason, to prohibit tudinizing the provision, could have been expressed in more precise and rigorous terms.

The reason of the strictness of this constitutional limitation has been explained by the highest authority:

"As new-fangled and artificial treasons," says the Federalist, "have been the great enhave usually wreaked their alternate malignity on each other, the Convention have, with grea adgment, opposed a barrier to this peculiar nger, by inserting a constitutional definition

Judge Wilson of Pennsylvania, in the first charge delivered by him in the Federal Circuit Court of his State, said-"It well deserves to be remarked that, with

regard to treason, a new and great improve-ment has been introduced into the Government of the United States: under that Government, the citizens have not only a legal, but a constitutional security against the extension of that crime, or the imputation of treason. Treasons, apricious, arbitrary, and constructive, have often een the most tremendous engines of executive or

Judge IREDELL, delivering a charge in South Carolina, thus congratulated the American People on this benign provision of the Constito expose the true nature of this charge by

"Treason consists in two articles only; levying war against the United States, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. The plain definition of this crime was justly deemed of such moment to the liberties of the tion itself. None can so highly prize the importance of this provision, as those who are best acquainted with the abuses which have been practiced in other countries in prosecutions for this offence. No man of humanity can read them, without the highest indignation; nor, in particular, can they be read by any citizen of merica without emotions of gratitude for the

auch happier situation of his own country." Such were the opinions of learned judges mmediately after the adoption of the provision by the Convention of which they were members; and the American People undoubtedly believed that they were secured by the new Constitution against the deadly animosities of Faction, and the ruthless caprices of Power, which have always sought gratification in devices for extending the law of Treason. They understood what "levying war" meant. There must be numbers, arrayed, in arms, against the Government, by overt act, seeking to nullify its laws. This offence was defined as Treason; the lefinition was plain; and they could easily avoid the crime, because they were left in no doubt as to its nature. And Treason was to consist "ONLY in levying war," &c. The general phrase, "levying war," was not used without a ualification, or there might have been room for construction-but the word "ONLY" fixed the offence as precisely that, and nothing besides, thereby leaving nothing to loose construc-

place under the Constitution, and limited by ts provisions, derive his authority to make reason by interpretation?

Obstruction to the execution of a United States law by a band of men, some with arms ome with none, is, according to him, Treason, though it is not "levying war!" What right has he to extend the definition made in the most rigorous terms by the Constitution? The authors of that instrument, designing to prevent constructive treason, defined the offence to be levying war against the United States, or ad-* Carey's American Museum, Vol. xii; part 2,

decision is an outrage, not only on the Constitution of the United States, but on common Of what value is any guaranty of civil rights in the Constitution, if our Courts, relying upon the detestable decisions of English judges, tribstary to the caprices of an absolute monarch may wrest it to the purposes of tyranny?

We proceed now to a particular exan of the charge. "Treason against the United States," he says, "is defined by the Constitu tion to consist in levying war against them,

He omits the vital part of the definition, th word "ONLY." Did he overlook it, or would he have found it rather unmanageable in the loose construction he was about to give to the clause? We submit that not a word of the constitutional definition ought to have been kept back from the jury, especially the word which makes the definition peculiar, and im poses upon it its most rigorous limitation. "This definition is borrowed," he says, "from

the ancient law of England, passed in the reign of Edward III, and its terms must therefore b nderstood in the sense which they bore in that law, and which obtained here when the Constitution was adopted."

We are sure this language will mislead any one who does not examine that statute. To see how much of it was horrowed, let us quote the words of the statute itself:

"Whereas divers opinions have been, before this time, in what case treason shall be said and in what, not; the King, at the request of the Lords and Commons, hath made a declara-tion in the manner as followeth: that is to say, when a man doth compass or imagine the death of our lord the King, &c., or if a man do levy war against our lord the King in his realm, or be adherent to the King's enemies in his realm, giving to them aid and comfort in the realm or elsewhere, and thereof be provably attainted of open deed by people of their condition; and if a man counterfeit the great seal &c., [enumerating several other cases.] And it is to be understood that in the cases above re hearsed, that ought to be adjudged treason which extends to our lord the King, and hi royal majesty; and the forfeiture, &c. And oreover, there is another kind of treason that is to say, when a servant slayeth his mas ter, &c., and because many other like cases o treason may happen in time to come, which a man cannot think or declare at this presen ime, it is accorded that if any other case sup cosed treason, which is not above specified, dot happen before any of the justices, the justices shall tarry without any going to judgment of the treason, till the cause be showed and declared before the King and his Parliament, whether it ought to be adjudged treason or other fel-

in common with this Statute. The one pro vides for treasons innumerable; the other de fines but two. The one contains no limitation of the number; the other restricts it to two.

"Upon this Statute," says Judge Tucker, "we may remark that there are no negative words in it, as in the Constitution of the United States; and that, so far from declaring, as that does, that treason shall consist only in the cases enumerated, it expressly supposes that many other cases of treason may happen, although the framers of that Statute could not think of them

To the remark of Judge Kane that the word of our constitutional provision are to be understood in the same sense they bore in the Statute of Edward III. we demur, because they are not found in that law with the same qualification which limits them in our Constitution: be cause a law which defined numerous treason and made provision for additional cases, to b determined as they should arise, must have been conceived in a spirit very different from that of our constitutional provision, which specified but two cases, and clearly aimed to prevent their mult upon those words by English judges, during the most corrupt period of the English Monarchy, ought to be no rule for American Courts at this age of the world. "Abundance of cases," says Judge Tucker, "may be collected to show that the judges were rather astute in extending the offence of treason than strict in the construction of the Statute which has been supposed to limit it."

For example: Two persons were executed for treasonable words;" the one, a citizen of London, who said he would make his son heir of the crown, being the sign of the house in which he lived! We do not know whether th judges, construed this as conspiring or levying war against the King, but they certainly made treason out of it. The other was a gentleman whose favorite buck the King killed in hunting: whereupon "he wished it, horns and all, in the belly of him who counselled the King to kill it. As the King killed it of his own accord, or was his own counsellor, the learned judges decided that the wish was against the King himself, and was therefore "treasonable."

Again, the pulling down two or three bawdy louses, which the law regards as nuisances, by company of apprentices, was adjudged to be levying war" against the King, and therefore eason within the statute.

Such are the judges, such the constructions or which Judge Kane chooses to rely for the interpretation of a phrase which needs no interretation-"Levning war."

The opinions of the Federal Judges in th Fries case are referred to as sustaining this in-

In 1799 a riot was got up in Pennsylvania, in consequence of the attempt to enforce an ob noxious feature of the law imposing direct taxes The marshal arrested some thirty persons, but in the village of Bethlehem he was set upon, and his prisoners rescued by an armed party of forty or fifty horsemen, headed by one Fries-Fries and some of his associates were subse quently arrested: they were convicted of high misdemeanor; he was found guilty of treason. A new trial, however, was ordered, as it was proved that one of the jurors who sat upon his case had previously expressed the opinion that he ought to be hung. Judge-Chase presided at the second trial, and behaved in a very arbitrary and oppressive manner, so much so, indeed, that the counsel for the prisoner threw up the case and withdrew from the Court. The accused was again found guilty, but was pardoned by the President. The country would not have tolerated his execution, to say nothing

of the humanity of that high functionary. It was in this case that the opinions were d ivered on which Judge Kane seems particularly to rely. Federal Judges at that period gene rally belonged to the Federal Party, and ome of them entertained extravagant notions respecting the authority of the Government and heir own functions. Besides, it was a period of turbulent excitement, the Democratic Party being charged with treasonous designs against the Government; and to such a pitch did the Federalists carry their opposition to individual freedom of thought and action, as to force upon the People the Alien and Sedition Lawsmeasures which since then have been stamped with universal reprobation. Judge Chase fully sympathized with the principles and aims of those Laws; he was distinguished for his overbearing conduct on the bench, and his arbitrary tering to their enemies, giving them aid and decisions; had he lived in the corrupt days of comfort, and only this; but Judge Kane dethe English Monarchy, he would have been the clares that any combination (say of twenty or most strenuous supporter of the royal prerogatwo individuals) forcibly to resist (it may be tive. At such a time, and from such a Judge without arms in their hands) the execution of is it any wonder that opinions concerning high a United States law, is treason. We do not care treason should be uttered, more in unison with what authorities he may appeal to, from the Absolutism than Republicanism? A short time

bloody Jeffries to the arbitrary Chase, such a lafter his action in this Fries case, he was impeached before the Senate of the United States, and one of the articles of impeachment related to his conduct in that ease—conduct stigmatized Though the subject of a King, his doctrine is as "haughty, arbitrary, oppressive, and unjust." The vote was taken on this article, and he was pronounced guilty by sixteen Senators, not guilty, by eighteen. When it is recollected that it was nearly a strict party vote, the Federalists voting for him, it must be regarded as a verdict against him, for there are few in these days who are prepared to sustain the old Federal notions specting Governmental prerogative.

As examples of the doctrine of constructive treason held by Judge Chase, take the following opinions delivered in the Fries case -as the pinions, too, of the Court:

"It is the opinion of the Court that any in-surrection, or rising of any body of people, within the United States, to attain, or effect by force and violence, any object of a great public nature, or of public and general (or national) concern, is a levying war against the United States, within the contemplation and construc-tion of the Constitution."

According to this opinion, the rising of any body of the People of a State, great or small against the enforcement of a State law, would treason against the United States! At the same time, it might be treason against the State; so that a man might be subjected to a double trial for the same act, and to a double penalty. To guard against this very mischief, was one of the objects sought to be attained by the insertion of the word "only." "Treason against the United States shall consist only in evying war against them." The opinion of Judge Chase implies that the sole sovereignty known in this country is that of the Union. Again:

"The Court are of opinion, that military weapons (as guns and swords, mentioned in th dictment) are not necessary to make such insurrection or rising amount to levving war, be cause numbers may supply the want of military weapons; and other instruments may effect the intended mischief: the legal guilt of levying war may be incurred without the use of miliwar may be incurred with tary weapons or military array."

First, we have an opinion that numbers are not necessary to constitute "levying war"—the rising of any body of men, (two or twenty,) against the execution of a law, is "levying war;" then the Court goes one step further and announces that war may be levied with out arms, without military weapons of any kind, without military array! If Judges may thus trifle with the People-if they may construe away, by ingenious technicalities, the plainest limitation in the Constitution, what ecurity have we for our rights? Treason shall consist "ONLY IN LEVYING WAR." &c. "It eems impossible," says Tucker, in his Comnentaries on Blackstone, "to express an intention in stronger and more definite terms. But to what purpose were these terms used, and this strict limitation made, if Courts, notwithstanding any such restriction, may nevertheles pronounce that other cases may, by construction amount to Treason against the United States If the authority of such explicit terms can be rejected in favor of artificial constructions in vented by arbitrary and corrupt, or timid and complying judges, in the worst of times, a written constitution, containing what was deemed a limitation of powers, has answered no other purpose but to establish an unlimited govern-

cious doctrines in regard to treason, borrowed by the old Federalists from the corrupt precedents of England when her Kings ruled by "divine right," but he seems disposed to extend them even further than Judge Chase ventured to do. His instructions on the point of cases of treason, unknown to the Constitution. Let the reader go back and examine them, and he will see that in virtue of them a juror of pliable conscience might make treason out of almost anything. Meetings to give vent to popular feeling are

common in this country, and we all know that impulsive speakers are in the habit of saying many extravagant things. An anti-slavery meeting is held in Lancaster county, in the eighborhood of Christiana. The majority of those in attendance are known to be opposed to violence, but one or two of the speakers, in denouncing the Fugitive Law, declare in the heat of the moment that so atrocious are its provisions they could not blame any one, against whom it was attempted to be enforced, for resisting. Soon after, the attempt to execute it is resisted by a fugitive, and several of his friends who rally to his aid. The speakers at the popular meeting, or some who were in atendance taking part in its proceedings, are arrested on the charge of treason. Now, see how these instructions of Judge Kane may be perverted by a grand jury. These men in public meeting gave countenance or sanction to forcible resistance to the law—true, they were not present at the outbreak, but their language may be fairly construed as having instigated it. They must be indicted. Again: a colored man, acquainted with the

fugitives, informs them that certain persons are on their track, and will soon be upon them. His object is to put them on their guard, so that they may save themselves. Is this treason? Has this man been guilty of "levying war against the United States?" Yes says the grand jury-information of the presence and design of the claimant and his friends, was a part of the means necessary to enable others to carry into effect forcible resistance to the law: "he shares their guilt-in treason there are no accessories!"

Once more: a resident of the neighborhood attracted by the tumult, proceeds to the spot, and on being summoned to aid in the arrest of grand jury, for he is present, and his refusal to id the officers of the Government, is equivalent to giving "countenance" to those who are resisting-"he is in law guilty of the forcible

An indictment for treason, in any of these cases, would be an insufferable outrage on the liberties of the people, but the jurors could plead the instructions of Judge Kane!

In a free Government some allowancebe made for popular impulses. To make treason, the highest crime known to the laws, out of every case of resistance to the execution of a particular law, is oppressive, inhuman, and wanton. No reason can be alleged in justification of such severity. The Government has provided amply for the protection of its officers in the discharge of their duties, and for the punishment of those who attempt to obstruct or violate the laws. If every case of concerted and forcible resistance to a particular law is to be reated and punished as treason, the hangman will grow weary with strangling his victims. Where a number of persons organize, take up arms, and attempt by violence to resist the execution of a law altogether, and defy the authority of the Government, that, we suppose might be pronounced treason, though we doubt not aimed at the overthrow or change of the Government. But it is infatuation, or some thing worse, to make irregular resistance to he execution of a particular law, where there are no indications of a purpose to sub vert the authority of the General Government, treason. It is a riot, or an obstruction, and the means provided by law for the punishment of

authority of the Government and the cause of order. Let us hear Blackstone on this point. pervaded by a spirit more liberal than that which breathes in this charge of an American

"The third species of treason is, if a man do levy war against our lord the King in his realm And this may be done by taking arms, not only And this may be done by taking arms, not only to dethrone the King, but under pretence to reform religion or the laws, or to remove evil counsellers or other grievances, whether real or pretended. * * To resist the King's forces by defending a castle against them is a levying by defending a casae against them is a revying war; and so is an insurrection with an avowed design to pull down all enclosures, all brothels and the like; the universality of the design making it a rebellion against the State, as making it a repenion against the State, and usurpation of the powers of Government, and an insolent invasion of the King's authority. But a tumult to pull down a particular house, or lay open a particular enclosure, amounts at most to a riot; this being no general defiance most to a riot; this be of public Government."

Mark: the assumption throughout this defi arms, by numbers; and that their assault must e directed, with premeditation, with a view to the subversion of the Government or its laws. The object must be general—the violence must amount to "a general defiance of public authora tumult with a view, not to nullify the law renerally, but defeat it in particular cases, "at nost amounts to a riot." Judge Blackstone gives prominence to these exceptions, anxious to guard against the extension of the crime of reason. Judge Kane admits incidentally the same principle, but seems indisposed to impress it upon the minds of the jurors. "I speak, of course," he says, " of a conspiracy

to resist a law, not the more limited purpose to violate it or prevent its application and enforce-ment in a particular case, as against a particular individual. The combination must be directed against the law itself."

Instead of stating this vital principle incident ally, as if it were of minor importance, it ought to have accompanied the definition of treason, and been so enforced on the minds of jurors, as to guard them against the doctrine of construc-

We need hardly say that the Christiana outreak is embraced within this admission, alhough we do not expect the grand jury, with such general instructions before them, will so onsider it. Not a shred of proof has been offered to prove that there is or has been any ombination in that neighborhood to "levy war against the United States"-in other words, to esist, by concerted violence and force of arms, the execution of the laws or this Fugitive Law, as a general thing. All the reports we have go to show that the resistance was sudden, confined to the single case of the four runaways who were sought to be reclaimed, and was not the result of a combination against the law

We close this long article. The subject is one of vast importance, and rises far above the excitements and common questions of the day. f Judge Kane's doctrines in regard to Treason be sustained, the wisdom and providence of our Fathers who sought to protect their children against bloody minded Faction and irresponsible ounishment of a small class of men obnoxious o the Slave Power, they will establish precedents, to be used by whatever Party or Faction may triumph in this country, for the oppression nd overthrow of whatever citizens may oppose its usurpations of power. We call upon the to those who would profitably explore the riches Press of the country, not yet enslaved by a of English literature. blind Conservatism, to lift its voice against hese dangerous doctrines of Treason, borrowed from the decisions of the worst judges in the worst times of the English Monarchy.

LIBERATION OF KOSSUTH. At last we have certain news of the liberaion of Kossuth, his family and associates. This took place the 1st of September, and on the 7th the United States steamer Mississippi sailed from the Dardanelles with all of them safely aboard. They will soon arrive at New York, the citizens of which propose to receive them with due honors. We suppose Kossuth's property has been confiscated, and that he comes to this country a poor man. He will probably proceed to the colony of New Buda, where he will be received with open arms by his fellow exiles. But, it should not be forgotten that the not yet theirs. Will not Congress, at an early period of the coming session, signalize its devoion to the great cause of republicanism in Eu-

land occupied by these persecuted patriots is rope, and its appreciation of the services of these, its gallant, but unfortunate champions, by giving them homes upon our soil? We are all prethren in the sacred cause of liberty; but, while we won a continent by striking for freedom. they have lost a country. Let us, then, mpart to them freely of our blessings. We have sent a national vessel to bring Kossuth to our shores. Shall our hospitality cease with

SIERRA MADRE REVOLUTION-ITS

New Orleans, September 30 .- The steamship Grande, Texas. Her advices from Norther Mexico are of the most important character. and thus far show a brilliant triumph in favor of the Liberating army. The revolutionary movements in Sierra Madre are said to be com-

Texans constitute a large portion of what i called the "Liberating army," so that, if the Revolution should continue successful, we may expect more projects of annexation and slavery extension. The question of Slavery will not "stay settled." The Galveston News says "that the slaves, declines to have anything to do with the men recently assembled at St. Joseph's the affair. He is guilty of treason, says the Island and other points west, to join the Cuba expedition, had not dispersed at the last accounts. There are many old Rangers among them, to whom the prospect of entire peace presents few attractions, and it is to be apprehend ed that they may seek in Mexico the occupation from which they have been cut off in

BOSTON COMMONWEALTH .- Mr. PALFREY, the Free Soil candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, withdraws, while the election is pending, from his post as corresponding editor of the Commonwealth. Mr. Lyman, another of its the reader is sure of variety. The reputation editors, also retires, "private and business affairs" rendering it necessary. The paper is said to be established on a permanent basis, and will continue its vigorous support of the Free

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.-It seems that no committee is authorized to call a Democratic National Convention, but that the call is to be issued, according to usage, by the Democratic members of Congress. An attempt was made by Mr. Bright of Indiana, in the last Convention to raise a committee for the purpose, but it failed. So says the New York Evening Post. The Pennsylvanian avers that there i

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The Congres ction in Maryland has resulted in the choice of the following Congressn

First district—Richard I. Bowie. Whig. Second district—Wm. T. Hamilton, Dem. Third district—Edward Hammond, Dem. Fourth district—Thomas Y. Walsh, Whig-Fifth district—Alexander Evans, Whig-Sixth district—Daniel M. Henry, Whig. LITERARY NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN ERA. Vol. 1, No. 7. Chicago, Illinois The Christian Era is a religious anti-slavery paper, advocating also temperance and the cause of peace. Mr. Goodman has had much experience as an editor, and is a man of great purity of character, and fearless devotion to

the right. We hope he will be abundantly sustained in his noble undertaking. The Christian Era is published weekly on a sheet about half the size of the National Era. at \$1 a year in advance, or six copies for \$5. ten copies for \$8, twenty for \$15.

SERVICE APLOAT AND ASHORE DURING THE MEXI-CAN WAE. By Lieut. Rappael Semmes, U. S. N. Cincinnati, Ohio: W. H. Moore & Co. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Wash. ington, D. C. Lieutenant Semmes was attached to one of

the vessels of the Home Squadron, at the break. ing out of the war against Mexico. He was actively engaged "afloat" until the fall of nition is, that there must be a taking up of Vera Cruz, when he was despatched to the city of Mexico on a mission connected with the release of Lieutenant Rogers. He joined the army of General Scott at Jalapa, marched with it to Puebla, where he became one of the staff of General Worth, and so continued until itu." Resistance to a law in a particular case, his triumphant entrance into Mexico. The service in which he took part, the scenes he witnessed, and observations on the scenery and people of Mexico, have furnished materia which he has worked up into a volume full of instruction and interest. He writes with a flowing pen, in vigorous style, enriching his narrative of a brilliant campaign with personal recollections of the distinguished actors in it. In his military criticisms, he is fearless, uttering his own convictions with little respect for mere position. General Worth was his favorite, and he enters into the controversy between that gentleman and the Commander in chic with all the enthusiasm of a devoted friend.

The volume is got out by a Cincinnati pubishing house which has already distinguished itself by its enterprise and taste in book making. It is handsomely printed, and illustrated with several fine engravings.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Richard Hildreth. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale

This is the second volume of the second series of Hildreth's History, and embraces the Administrations of the elder Adams and Jeffer. son-a period marked by the perfected organization and bitter struggles of the Federal and Democratic parties. Mr. Hildreth writes in his usual vigorous

style, eschewing ornament, but he is by no means backward in the expression of his opinions. He is not only a pains-taking narrator. but a bold, decided commentator, albeit we are far from admitting the justness of some of his

THE LITERATURE AND THE LITERARY MEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. By Abraham Mills, M. A. Two volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale as above.

This is a collection of forty-six lectures on English literature, which the author has been in the habit of professionally delivering for the Power, are all set at nought. In consenting to last twenty years. He begins with the myth, constructions intended to secure the vindictive Ossian, and ends with the mystery, Junius treating of every period of letters between, and bringing to view some four hundred and fifty authors. The work gives evidence of much reading, and bears the impress of a candid, correct mind, and will be of advantage as a guide

EGYPT. By W. H. Bartlett. New York: Harpes & Brothers. For sale as above

The Harpers have almost excelled themselves in the beautiful style in which they have published this volume. It is beautiful in all respects-in paper, binding, type, and illustraions. The illustrations are executed in the highest style of art. They are original, too, and from drawings by the author on the spot, many of them with the Camera Lucida. "He has endeavored to present within small compass as much variety as possible, displaying the principal monuments of the earlier or Pharaonic monuments, as at Thebes; the later Ptolemaic style, as at Edfou and Philæ; with some of the most beautiful specimens of the Arabian at Cairo." We have beautiful sketches also of the characteristic scenery of the Nile, and of modern manners and customs. The author lays no claim to any merit for his book, except what belongs to a faithful description of what he has seen : but the truth is, his narrative is enriched by many pleasant incidents, and is highly at-

SKETCHES AND STATISTICS OF CINCINNATI. 1851. By Charles Cist. Cincinnati : W. H. Moore & Co. Mr. Cist an untiring statiscian, and an enthusiastic admirer of Cincinnati has made a book on his favorite subject, presenting such a view as can nowhere else be found, of the growth, resources, and capabilities of that great

The foreign element in Cincinnati is very large. In 1841, the proportions of natives and foreigners were estimated as follows:

American, 54 per cent.; German, 28; British and Irish, 16; other foreigners, 2. According to the census of 1850, the proportions are about the same.

Cincinnati has gained upon all rivals in the West. In 1800, the population was as follows in the cities named: Cincinnati - -

1.565 Pittsburg - -600 Louisville -New Orleans 9 650 In 1850, it stood as follows: Cincinnati - - -67.871 Pittsburg - - -43.277 Louisville - -New Orleans - - 120,951 Mr. Cist remarks of Cincinnati, that "there is no place in the United States of equal or greater magnitude, whose ratio of increase for the

last ten years has been so large." SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE. October, 1851. Philadelphia. For sale by W. Adam, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

There are thirty original articles and sixteen embellishments in the present number, so that of the Magazine is fairly sustained.

THE CHARGE OF TREASON.—As a matter of interest to our readers, we copy the finding of the Coroner's Jury on the body of Mr. Gorsuch. This Jury, sworn to render a true verdict, failed to discover the "treason." Read it:

to discover the "treason." Read it:

"Lancaster County, ss. An inquisition indented, taken at Sadsbury Gap, in the county of Lancaster, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1851, before me, Joseph D. Pownall, Esq., for the county of Lancaster, upon the view of the body of a man then and there lying dead, supposed to be the body of Edward Gorsuch, of Baltimore county, Maryland, upon the affirmation of George Whitson, John Rowland, Osborne Dare, Hiram Kennard, Samuel Miller, Lewis Cooper, George Firth, William Knott, John Ellis, Wm. Milhouse, Joseph Richwine, and Miller Knott, good and lawful men of the counterpropers of the counterprop John Ellis, Wm. Milhouse, Joseph Richwine, and Miller Knott, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who, being duly affirmed and charged to inquire, on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where, and how the said deceased came to his death do say, when the said deceased came to his death, do say, upon their affirma-tions, that, on the morning of the 11th instant, the neighborhood was thrown into an excitement by the above decease, and some five or six persons in company with him, making an

attack upon a fam in said Gap, ner o'clock in the mor resting some fug Many of the color collected, and the guns and other fin the arrival of so place, after the the above decease side, dead. Upon of the body of the Patterson and Milieve he came to h that he received caused by some

CASS AND BU tween the friend Pennsylvania in Democrats to pro in order to produ Cincinnati Enqui a similar state of should be droppe would doubtless hopes before the The Voice of contains the pro at Toronto, Cana

President. It re League for the a objects: First, to for refugees from the removal of t United States to engage in the c basis of all ind culture becomes and manufactori and manufactor exportation." bune, a Scott p Whig nor Democ

York endorsed t

asks, "What wi

THE HIGHER of Commerce ha tion, in which it as relates to the ton, moved by la quires a certain conscience or re fere." According the Revolution I tea overbeard in the Stamp Act. without inquirir What more doe that the advoca make infamous

achieved Ameri

for the honor o the person of J Captain Stuger teers. He foun an Indian from ous workmans nised the chief turned blue, all ness: and this Holeman took craft has detail Historical Socie SENATOR WA bula Sentinel th a speech in tha

the system of S

that ever saw th and the name the Fugitive La viler law had n Nicholas." He were deceived by the South, w the Compromise would be dissolv DONATION .inent and liber

benefit of Fath in one of his ste THE CHRIST Jury of the Un found true bills Hanway, Joseph son, in participa

AMERICAN M

association, four lowship with SI versary at Clev Rev. Wm. Good time by F. D. P. The Treasur Lewis Tappan. penditures were The Correspondence of the annual r he unusual nu year. Grateful of the missions The receipts

the previous ye One hundred The followin tions was prese Foreign miss Whole numb Whole numb Whole numb Whole numb year, 11, o ed mission Whole numb

In Canada,

and their

On the even was preached John Blanchard The officers of ng year, are— William Jac Rev. G. W. sylvania; Rev. S. E. Cornish,

Rev. George ponding Secrets Rev. Simeon cording Secreta Lewis Tappa The following Charles B. Ray Thomas Ritter E. Whiting, J. J. A. Paine, Al cut; M. S. Seu

A highly inte Tappan, from Episcopalian.
At a public responding Seconcerning the Walker, of M

kly on a nal Era, s for \$5,

HE MEXI-For sale e break-He was fall of

with the ned the narched e of the ery and full of with a ing his ersonal s. utter-

peet for favorbetween in-chief ustrated hard Hil-

is opinrrator. we are e of his MEN OF Harper

ces the

organi-

as been for the myth. nd fifty much a guide

ve pub-Hustraprincie of the o of the f modlavs no what

he has nriched ghly ate & Co. made a such a of the at great

8; Brit-Accordions are ,438 ,871

or great-51. Phild sixteen , so that putation

matter of inding of on indent-

el Miller, m Knott, wine, and the coun-med and Common-d deceased

attack upon a family of colored persons living in said Gap, near the Brick Mill, about 4 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of arresting some fugitive slaves, as they alleged. Many of the colored people of the neighborhood collected, and there was considerable firing of guns and other firearms by both parties. Upon the arrival of some of the neighbors at the place, after the riot had subsided, they found the above deceased lying on his back, or right side, dead. Upon a post mortem examination of the body of the said deceased, made by Drs. Patterson and Martin, in our presence, we be-Patterson and Martin, in our presence, we be-lieve he came to his death by gun-shot wounds, that he received in the above-mentioned riot, caused by some person or persons to us un-

CASS AND BUCHANAN.—The animosity between the friends of these two gentlemen Pennsylvania induces some of the old line Democrats to propose that they both be dropped, in order to produce harmony in the party. The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "As in 1844, when a similar state of things existed, both gentlemen should be dropped, and a third taken up." It would doubtless be prudent to extinguish their hopes before the election, to save a defeat after-

The Voice of the Fugitive of September 24 contains the proceedings of a Convention held at Toronto, Canada, of which Henry Bibb was President. It recommends the formation of a League for the accomplishment of the following objects: First, to make a comfortable asylum for refugees from Slavery. Second, to encourage the removal of the free colored people from the United States to Canada. Third, to have them engage in the cultivation of the soil, as the basis of all industrial operations—after agriculture becomes well developed, to erect mills and manufactories-after the erection of mills and manufactories, to proceed to commercial

THE COMPROMISE.—The Detroit Daily Tribune, a Scott paper, rejoices that neither the Whig nor Democratic State Conventions of New York endorsed the Compromise Measures, and sks. "What will the Hunkers do?"

THE HIGHER LAW .- The New York Journal of Commerce has a long article under this capion, in which it inculcates the idea, that so far as relates to the civil law, man is "an automaton, moved by law," and that "where a law requires a certain act, or forbids a certain act, conscience or reason has no business to interfere." According to this doctrine, the men of the Revolution had "no business" to throw the tea overbeard in Boston harbor, or to repudiate the Stamp Act. Unjust laws must be obeyed without inquiring whether they are just or not! What more does any despotism ask? It is thus that the advocates of the "lower law" would make infamous the memory of the men who achieved American Independence.

Who KILLED TECUMSEH?—A new claiman for the honor of killing Tecumseh appears in the person of Jacob H. Holeman, a private in Captain Stuger's company of mounted volunteers. He founds his claim upon having shot an Indian from whom he took a pistol of curious workmanship. General Harrison recognised the chief by a peculiar tooth which had turned blue, all the others retaining their whiteness; and this was the Indian from whom Holeman took the pistol. Hon. H. R. Schoolcraft has detailed these facts to the New York Historical Society.

SENATOR WADE.-We learn from the Ashtabula Sentinel that this gentleman recently made a speech in that place, in which he denounced the system of Slavery as the most unholy, unthat ever saw the sun-a reproach to our race and the name of America; and characterized the Fugitive Law as a disgrace to humanity-"a viler law had never been passed, from Nero to Nicholas." He thought Webster and Fillmore were deceived and befooled and made tools of by the South, which induced them to support the Compromise measures for fear the Union would be dissolved.

DONATION .- W. W. Corcoran, Esq., the eminent and liberal banker of Washington, has made a donation of \$500 to the fund for the benefit of Father Mathew. Mr. Collins has also tendered him a free passage to Liverpool in one of his steamships.—Baltimore Clipper.

THE CHRISTIANA RIOTERS INDICTED FOR TREASON.—Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court have found true bills against Elijah Lewis, Caspar Hanway, Joseph Scarlet, and James Jackson, white men, and twenty-seven negroes, for trea-son, in participating in the Christiana outrage

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION .- This association, founded on the principle of no fellowship with Slaveholding, held its fifth anniversary at Cleveland, September 24 and 25. Rev. Wm. Goodall presided, assisted part of the time by F. D. Parrish, Esq.

penditures were \$34,334.02.

The Corresponding Secretary read abstracts of the annual report. Allusions were made to the unusual number of deaths which have octhe unusual number of deaths which have oc-curred among the missionaries during the past year. Grateful acknowledgments were also made with reference to the general prosperity made with reference to the general prosperity

of the missions.

The receipts for the past year have been thirty-seven and a fourth per cent. greater than the previous year.
One hundred and eighty-nine life members have been added during the year, making in all

The following summary of missionary opera tions was presented:
Foreign missions, five.
Whole number of stations, eleven.

Whole number of ordained mission-

aries -Whole number of male assistants -Whole number of female assistants Whole number sent out during the year, 11, of whom 3 were ordained missionaries. Whole number of home missionaries

aided during the year -In Canada, 2 ordained missionaries and their wives, and 2 female as-

Whole number . . . On the evening of the 25th an able sermon was preached before the association by Rev. John Blanchard, President of Knox College, Ill. The officers of the Association, for the ensuing year, are— William Jackson, of Massachusetts, Presi

dent.

Rev. G. W. Perkins, of Connecticut; F. D. Parish, of Ohio; Prof. C. D. Cleveland, of Pennsylvania; Rev. David Thurston, of Maine; and S. E. Cornish, of New York—Vice Presidents.

Rev. George Whipple, of New York, Corresponding Secretary.

ponding Secretary.

Rev. Simeon S. Jocelyn, of New York, Reording Secretary.

Lewis Tappan, Esq., of New York, Treas

The following brethren compose the Executive Committee: Arthur Tappan, S. S. Joselyn, Charles B. Ray, Wm. Harned, Anthony Lane, Thomas Ritter, Samuel E. Cornish, William E. Whiting, J. O. Bennett, of New York; Dr. J. A. Paine, Albany; Josiah Brewer, Connecteut; M. S. Scudder, Boston.

A highly interesting letter was read by M.

A highly interesting letter was read by Mr. Tappan, from Judge Jay, who is a prominent

Episcopalian.

At a public meeting in the evening, the Corresponding Secretary made a brief statement concerning the Society's missions. Rev. Mr. Walker, of Mansfield, made an exceedingly instructive exposition of the passage in 1 Tim. vi, 1; and was followed by Mr. Scoble, of Eng-

nomination of Presidential and Vice Presiden-tial candidates having been introduced, the following modification or substitute offered by Mr. Lewis Tappan, was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of one from each State in the Union be appointed, to fix upon the time and place of said Convention."

The President appointed the following gentlements as said committee:

men as said committee : Samuel Lewis, of Ohio; Samuel Aaron, of Samuel Lewis, of Ohio; Samuel Aaron, of Pennsylvania; Lewis Tappan, of New York; Edmund Perkins, of Connecticut; Charles Allen, of Massachusetts: E. A. Stansbury, of Vermont; Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire; Samuel Fessenden, of Maine; —— Harris, of Rhode Island; George W. Julian, of Indiana; Z. Eastman, of Illinois; J. R. Williams, of Michigan; S. M. Booth, of Wisconsin; Wm. J. Clarke, of Iowa; J. G. Fee, of Kentucky; Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, of Maryland; S. Mayes Bell, of Virginia; —— Goodelow, of North Carolina; Jacob Bigelow, of District of Columbia.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were rdopted:

"Whereas we have assembled in Convention as freemen, to adopt measures for the protection and preservation of freedom, it is due to ourselves, to the occasion, and to the people of the nation, that we declare our views on certain

questions of national policy.
"Resolved, That law is without rightful authority, unless based upon justice, and Government without stability, unless righteousness be its end, as without these no man can enjoy his inalienable rights, and as society secure

them.
"Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to
divorce the National Government from all connection with and responsibility for slavery and
the slave trade, wherever they exist under its

jurisdiction.

"Resolved, That an act of Congress contrave ning the law of God imposes no moral obliga-tion, and an act of Congress passed without constitutional authority imposes no civil obliga-tion upon the citizens of the several States.

"Resolved, That the public lands of right belong to the people, and should neither be sold for revenue, nor in any way allowed to speculators, but should only be granted, without charge, in limited quantities, to actual settlers.

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the election of resigned efficers by the people, when tion of national officers by the people, when "Resolved. That the history of nations dem

onstrates that a navy and standing army are incompatible with republican institutions. We therefore will exert our influence for a disbandment of the army, for a reduction of the navy, and an abandanment of the artice army. and an abandonment of the entire system

ments, when demanded by the safety and con-renience of commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and that it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to pro vide therefor.

"Resolved, That to the demand of the slave power for more slave States and more slave ter-

itory, our determined answer is, 'no more slave States, no slave territory.

"Resolved, That the 'Fugitive Slave Act,' enacted by the last Congress, is in derogation of the genius of our free institutions, an unwarantable encroachment upon the sovereignty of the States, a violation of the principles of natural and revealed religion, an assumption of legisla-tive power without constitutional authority, and a monstrous exhibition of tyranny, injustice,

cruelty, and oppression.

"Resolved, That our party is the party of the Constitution and of the Union, of Freedom and of Progress; that it is opposed in principles and aims to sectionalism, secession, and disunion, and knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but embraces with equal patriotic layer. West; but embraces with equal patriotic low the country, the whole country, one and in divisible.

"Resolved, That the friends of freedom look with entire confidence to the future, in the un-doubting faith that their principles will be gratefully recognised by the people, and embodied in the constitutional laws of the land. "Resolved, That we recommend to our friends

"Resolved, That we recommend to our friends in the several States to organize, as soon as possible, by holding State Conventions, appointing State Committees, and generally effecting such organization as will effectually promote the cause of right and humanity."

After the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Lewis, being called on, addressed the Convention in a speech valedictory, of thrilling eloquence and effect.

He was followed by the President, Dr. Le Moyne of Pennsylvania in a speech pharac-

Moyne, of Pennsylvania, in a speech characterized by his usual power of argument and demonstration. He pointed out the great land

marks of Liberty, and exhorted the Convention to stick by them, and each to return to hi home resolved to battle in the cause while life lasts.
On motion, adjourned sine die.

"At the heel of the session," says the Tru Democrat, and when "large numbers of the Convention had left for their homes," the following resolution was introduced, discussed, and "finally rejected."

time by F. D. Parrish, Esq.

The Treasurer's report was read by Mr.
Lewis Tappan. The receipts of the Society for the year reported were \$34,664.05. The exliberty; and because it will, when properly enforced, make righteousness the end of our Gov ernment; and we affirm that, under the Consti-tution of the United States, the slaves of thi tection extended to American citizens by the General Government, at home or abroad." [Referred to the next National Convention.]

On the first day of the session, Mr. Chas defended his course and announced his policy in a short speech, of which we find the follow ing abstract in one of the Cleveland papers: I have never before made my own action

the theme of my remarks.

I have always exercised my best judgment upon all questions, and acted out my convictions, regardless of consequences. Many years ago, when there were no anti-slavery men, I, a young man, just entering upon my profes in Cincinnati, was the first in this State to in Cincinnati, was the first in this State to take ground publicly in defence of the hunted fugitive, and maintain that Congress had no power to legislate for the extradition of slaves, and thus invade the sovereignty of the States. And the consciousness of having done my duty was the best fee I ever received! In passing from the court-room I heard the remark—"there is a promising young man who has ruined him. a promising young man who has ruined him self."

I recollect that when J. G. Birney was hunter down in Cincinnati, I stood alone in the door-way against the mob. No one aided me. I cared for no assistance, and I never repented of

It is well known that, in my course with re It is well known that, in my course with respect to our coming State election, I differ from some friends whom I respect. But I am acting in accordance with the convictions of my own mind. The question with me was—"Is the Democratic party of Ohio now right on the record?" Yes, it is so. It leaves the Compromise to its supporters, and declares that it recognises as its duty, to use all constitutional powers to prevent the increase of slavery, to mitigate its evils, and to evaluate it. Do I ask more than that? I, too, propose the same thing, and and I too propose to effect it by constitutional means.

But I utterly repudiate the Baltimore plat form, which opposes this platform of the Ohio Democrats. The Baltimore platform forbids all efforts by friends of freedom to induce Congress to interfere with slavery at all. It says we have no right to meddle with the slaveholdwe have no right to meddle with the slaveholders' institution under any circumstances. But the slaveholders themselves have made it a dead letter, by always putting forth their institution to interfere with us. Jefferson Davis and others drove Congress to legislate for the protection of slavery in the Territories; and Northern men have been driven to adopt the Fugitive Slave Bill, in the face of their previous professions. Thus Congress has been driven to "in-

land, in a very interesting statement, showing the feelings of British Christians of England on this subject. He was followed by Rev. George Thompson, of the Mendi Mission, after which the meeting adjourned sine die.

CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

We gave some account of the proceedings of the Convention at Cleveland, on the first day.

The convention at Cleveland on the first da I shall remain there. Should all the Barnburners in the country go over to the Baltimore platform, I will not go with them. I aim to restrain and eradicate slavery. My life is committed to this work. I seek to pursue the best policy and use the best means for its accomplishment. I may misjudge; but I shall steadily follow this aim. I cannot relax in this war with slavery. I shall not rest until the evil is removed. When my efforts, in my present position, prove utterly useless, I will retire to private life, and to the more pleasant and profitable pursuit of my profession.

Land Reform has been spoken of here to-day.

List a glorious idea. May it spread and triumph.

Every man, too, has a right, not only to life and liberty, but also a right to be entirely free to pursue happiness, to cultivate the intellect, and to elevate his whole nature to become more like to elevate his whole nature to become more like the angels. A Democracy is a government that protects and enforces the great ideas of right and justice. I tell every consistent lover of free-dom and justice to call himself a Democrat. As Cassius M. Clay said—"Let those who are not Democrats seek a distinctive name of their own." Apologists for slavery and injustice can not assume the name without hypocrisy. If the name describes you, take it; and, remember, if our hearts are true, if we are earnest and sincere, scorning alliance with those who reject and scorn our principles, we shall be strong, and the people will flock to our standard. I believe that, some day not far off, slavery will be extinct. When it becomes obvious that

emancipation must take place, you will see two opposite parties, each pressing its own method of emancipation.

One of these parties will be directed by the interests of monopoly and the money power. Of course it will be anti-democratic. It will support the slaveholders in asking Congress to appropriate money to pay for emancipation. Daniel

port the slaveholders in asking Congress to appropriate money to pay for emancipation. Daniel Webster has already advocated that the proceeds of Western Territories—the \$19,000,000 that Ohio has paid to the General Government, should be given to Virginia slaveholders to pay them for manufaction. emancipation. Congress can just as well create a debt of \$500,000,000, and emancipate all the slaves. Were this done, you would have a slavery of capitalists holding slave bonds, and the war would be between capitalists and non-capi-

talists.

The method of the other party will be to affirm State Rights, and restrain Congress from the exercise of such unconstitutional power. It will say Congress has no right to interfere with emancipation in the States—no right, for any purpose whatever, to go beyond the jurisdiction to which the Constitution confines it. It will have nothing to do with the compact that in this case may grow up between the old slave

power and the money power.

Conversing with a South Carolinian, he said
that if the General Government would only
favor freedom so much that slaveholders could discuss the question, and speak freely, sure of protection against outrages, slavery could not long exist in that State. Restrict slavery to the slave States! prevent its ingress to the Territories! repeal the Fugitive Slave Law! put the

ries! repeal the Fugitive Slave Law! put the General Government on the side of freedom! and emancipation will spring up in the Southern States immediately.

It was said by a very wise man of the last century, that slavery could not live in this country one hundred years longer. Seventy-five have already passed away, and let us now resolve that, God giving us strength, in twenty-five years there shall not be a slave in the Union.

In conclusion, whoever chooses to distrust or calumniate me, can do so—his injustice may recoil upon himself. I say, God bless every man, whoever he may be, that is devoted to the great cause of human liberty

> For the National Era KNOW YE THE LAND? A NATIONAL SONG.

Know ye the land where the Forest and Prairie Spread broadest away by the Cataract's fall, Where the harvests of earth the most plenteously vary And the children that reap them are happiest of all; Where the long-rolling rivers go mightily trending, extending,

Know ye the land where a royal oppressor Bade the Burghers and Husbandmen bow to his But they fought the good fight, under God the Re-

dressor,

And the heart of humanity beats to it still! Where the lakes, mounts, and plains keep, inspiring or solemn,
Their tales of that strife, and its monuments be

The statue, the tablet, the hall, and the column-But, best and most lasting, the souls of the free? Know ye the land where fair Freedom's dominion Stands proudlier than any the earth ever knew,

When Greece flashed like fire through the East, or the pinion
Of Rome's dreaded war-bird with Victory flew!

Where, high as the haughtiest, she lifts up her bar ner, By crime undishonored, unshamed by defeat While the gales of two oceans blow brightly to fan her And waft the full wealth of the world to her feet?

Where she bends, great Protectress, to greet the pale strangers,
The pilgrims of many a realm, who prefer To the mercies of tyrants her seas and their dangers— To their birthplace the exile that wafts them to her

Whence, far as the breezes and billows, her warning Is heard on all shores, by their slaves and their kings: I will come, I will come like the march of the Morn

And the healing of nations go forth on my wings Oh, that land! Yes, we know it-its luminous story

Its wealth of all Nature—America's land! We would die for that land of our love and our glory We live to sustain it-heart, spirit, and hand! and thus, brothers, friends, we salute it-Oh, never That proud Constellation made less by a star! All-hail it perpetual! still brightening forever-The fond hope of millions, in peace or in war!

Till the hard Rock of Plymouth be worn by the ocea And Charlestown's tall Obelisk dust on the shore, and, dear Old Dominion, thy noblest devotion And the gift of thy Chieftainey thought of no more— Shall this BOND, long our glory, still bind us together, One people, from Maine to the Mexican lines— From the Chesapeake's wave to the Cape of Foul-

weather—
From the Palm of the South to the Cataract's Pines THE LIBEL CASE - MAJOR TOCHMAN. We copy the following from the American

Telegaaph of Monday afternoon:

"Walter D. Davidge, Esq., for the prosecution, moved that he might be permitted to file
with the affidavit of Major Tochman certain
other affidavits. This motion was opposed by
E. C. Morgan and P. Barton Key, Esqs., counsel for the prisoner, who alleged that they would
only agree to opening the case for this purpose
on condition that the like privilege be extended
to all parties of introducing new matter at dis-

name of the latter was Jerry; he was a cooper, and engaged daily at his trade. He was claim

by John McReynolds, of Missouri, and might have been arrested at any time, while the city was not full of strangers. But it was thought proper to make the arrest during the sittings an Anti-Slavery Convention in the place, and the meeting of the County Fair, handcuff the prisoner, and carry him thus through the crowded streets, for the purpose, we suppose, of displaying the power of the law. Had the purpose been merely to secure the delivery of the fugitive to his claimant, a more favorable occasion would have been selected, and the irons at least would have been kept out of sight. But it was desirable to get up a storm of popular excitement, and breed, we suppose, a new batch of cases of treason!

What followed is told in the following telegraphic despatch, dated October 1st: "Considerable excitement was occasioned by

"Considerable excitement was occasioned by the arrest, and a large crowd assembled in and about the office of the Commissioner.

"While the examination was progressing, the negro made his escape into the street, and was closely followed by a crowd of persons, some of whom were desirous to assist in his escape, and others were equally anxious to assist in his recapture. A carriage was speedily procured by the negro's friends, but not in season to be made available for the object in view. He was recaptured by the officers before he got out of the limits of the city.

"He was then taken to the police office, followed by a large crowd, composed mostly of

lowed by a large crowd, composed mostly of his friends. is friends.
"The examination was resumed with closed loors, and the purport of the evidence adduced

is not known.

"Several white men were arrested for assist-"This being the county fair day, a large con-course of people surrounded the police office, where the negro and the white men were un-

ergoing an examination.

"About dusk, the crowd began to throw stones into the window of the police office pretty freely, which had the effect to adjourn the court till eight o'clock to-morrow morning." What followed is thus stated by the New

York Daily Times: York Daily Times:

"Jerry was then removed to a room back of the main office, with the design of retaining him there until next day. Such, however, was by no means the good pleasure of the outsiders. The tumult and violence continued to augment. The shower of missiles became so severe as to require the windows to be nailed up with planks. This was not accomplished without damage to the officers. To intimidate the assailants, several guns were discharged from the building over the heads of the crowd. One or two equally harmless shots were returned from two equally harmless shots were returned from the assembly; and there appears to have been no further employment of fire-arms. At 8 1-2 no further employment of fire-arms. At 8 1-2 o'clock a systematic attack was made, with axes, sledges, crowbars, and a battering-ram in the shape of a heavy plank, upon the door of the outer office. It speedily gave way before the tremendous assault, and in a few minutes the partition of the inner apartment fell beneath the strokes of the liberators, and after a courageous resistance on the part of the officers. ageous resistance on the part of the officers, Jerry was carried in triumph into the free air of heaven. Of course the chains and manacles were stricken off the first thing, no difficult task in the dense darkness of the room, whose light the late slave and captive was speedily beyon the reach of marshals, masters, and manacles.

The result will be new indictments for treason. Already thirty-seven persons stand indicted in Philadelphia. As many more possibly may be indicted in Syracuse. Hundreds of other cases will follow, DEATH IS THE PUN-ISHMENT OF TREASON. Does the Government really suppose that it can hang all these hundreds of indicted citizens, without provoking civil war? Bloody-minded journalists may counsel it; but let them remember that Moloch is no epicure in his tastes. All he asks is, hu

man victims, whether they be friends or foes. While we thus denounce the violent counsels of the Government officials, we feel it our duty to deprecate now, as we have always done, vio lent resistance to the law. The Ballot should substitute Force.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

By late arrivals from California we learn that the elections had taken place, but the result was not yet known. Both parties claimed the victory. Whittaker and McKenzie arrested by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco as thieves, having been rescued by the civil authorities, were subsequently taken from the jail by the Committee, and hung in open day, in the presence of an immense crowd of people, who appeared to rejoice at the execution. The mining intelligence is favorable.

HUNGARIAN EXILES-A GENEROUS ACT.-Eighty-one Hungarian exiles, who recently arrived from Europe, started on Saturday last, from New York, for their future home at New Buda, Governor Ujhazy's settlement in the far western wilds of Iowa, whither they proceed, on the especial recommendation of their greatender and brother in misfortune, Louis Kos suth. The Eric Railroad Company has gener ously granted them all a free passage from this city to Detroit; and it is to be hoped that the lines farther west will cheerfully rival this libe-rality. The following correspondence, most honorable to all concerned, will explain why this generosity was required:

WAHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3, 1851. WAHINGTON, D. C., Od. 3, 1851.

Dear Sir: The great Hungarian leader.
Kossuth, advised his countrymen who lately arrived from Shumla, (128 in number,) to settle in New Buda, a colony which Governor Ujhazy founded in Decatur county, Iowa. This having been brought to the notice of the President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, and W. W. Corcoran, Esq., a citizen of Washington, the latter offered and deposited in the hands of the Mayor of this city \$1,620, which Telegaaph of Monday afternoon:

"The parties in this case appeared before Justice Morsell and Goddard at noon to-day, to hear the final decision respecting the amount of security to be given for the appearance of De Ahna before the Criminal Court, to answer to the second charge of slander made by Major Tochman, on behalf of himself and lady. The bond was fixed at one thousand dollars, five hundred having been given on the former charge. Dr. Magruder entered on the bond as surety. the colony of New Buda consists at this time or only about thirty persons, who, being them-selves new settlers, are not of course provided with a sufficient amount of provision to feed, until the next crop, such a number of their fel-low-countrymen on their arrival there. It was expected that an additional fund would be raised in this city to meet these expenses and pur-chases, and I came here from Washington to co-operate with the friends of the Hungarian sel for the prisoner, who alleged that they would only agree to opening the case for this purpose on condition that the like privilege be extended to all parties, of introducing new matter at discretion. The sitting magistrates overruled the motion of Mr. Davidge."

The subject is now in the hand of the Law, and we have no doubt as to the result. The reputation of distinguished exiles will be fully vindicated, and justice be done.

Every time an outrage is committed in the North on a claimant of runaway slaves, about five hundred Submissionist papers instantly declare that the law will now be tested, and that, hereafter, it will be obeyed. The law has been tosted so much, has been vindicated so often by editors and judges, that, according to all these papers, it ought to be the most effective law in the land.

But it won't work. And we rather think the South has, by this time, sacrificed enough money, time, and blood, to make it work.

Southern Press.

far as St. Louis, in order to obtain for them a free passage from other companies on the line to lowa, and to raise at St. Louis such further sum to supply them with provisions, &c., as their position and circumstances absolutely demand. Every day's delay in this city costs about fifty dollars; if, then, the Company over which you preside refuse granting a free passage to these unfortunate men, the whole fund deposited by W. W. Corcoran, Esq., will be eaten up here, and the great object of colonizing these exiles at New Buda completely fail. I trust that the plain statement of these facts is sufficient to secure your liberality to the Hungarian exiles in this instance, of so great an importance to their this instance, of so great an importance to their cause and their individual welfare. I will add, cause and their individual welfare. I will add, that by speedily granting the aid solicited from you, you will no less merit gratitude from the people of these United States in general, as you will be instrumental in adding to their community a number of worthy producers in the West, who, should they remain here, would become a burden to the city, as their want of knowledge of the language would not allow them, for a long time, to gain a living by their

With great regard, I am your obedient ser-ant, G. Tochman. vant, G. Tochman. *
In behalf of the Committee of the Hungarian Exiles, formed in this city, I join in the foregoing application.

WM. HALL, Treasurer.

To Benjamin Loder, Esq.

MR. LODER'S REPLY. OFFICE N. Y. AND ERIE RAILROAD Co., NEW YORK, October 3, 1851.

New York, October 3, 1851.

Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of this date, and in answer to several personal applications from yourselves and others in behalf of the destitute Hungarians referred to, we have concluded to give them a free passage over our road and steamboats as far as Detroit, which is as far as the line under our immediate control

as ar as the me under our immediate control extends.

From the peculiarity of this case, and the comparatively destitute condition of these unfortunate strangers, it has been determined, in compliance with the urgent request of yourselves and many other gentlemen who have taken an interest in their behalf, to help them thus far on their journey toward their intended new home in the West, hoping that they may find other Companies on the line of their journey who will treat them with equal liberality.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

BENJAMIN LODER, President.

To Mai. Tochman and Gen. Wm

EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. RETURN OF THE ADVANCE.

It was a noble exhibition of humanity and enterprise, when, a year and a half ago, a distinguished merchant of New York announced his purpose of fitting out, at his own expense, an expedition to the Northern Frozen Ocean in search of Sir John Franklin. Nothing could exceed the touching devotion of Lady Franklin to her husband, and her appeals to all civilized nations were well suited to arouse the sympathies and stimulate the efforts of all kind-hearted and courageous men. Gallant officers and men of our navy promptly volunteered to conduct the expedition, well aware of the great hazard of the enterprise and of the trials and sufferings to which they must be inevitably exposed. Captain De Haven and his undaunted officers and men sailed, with the fervent prayers of their countrymen for their safety and success, and with intense interest have they been regarded during the multiplied perils and vicissitudes of their voyage. The Advance returned to the navy yard, Brooklyn, on the afternoon of the in the dense darkness of the room, whose lights had been extinguished at the commencement of the onslaught. The rescuers, who, as far as could be seen, appeared to be chiefly negroes, bore the poor wretch down several streets to Brintnall's hotel, and placing him in a carriage, the late slave and captive was sneedily beyond.

30th September, and the Rescue, from which she was separated in a gale off the Banks, is hourly expected. A merciful Providence has watched over this expedition, and none, up to the 13th of September, when the vessels parted assumptions of absolute power, thus establishing the authority of the rights of freezen, in-The American Expedition met Captain Perry, with the Lady Franklin and Sophia, on the 26th of August, 1850, and were afterwards joined by Sir John Ross and Commodore Austin, On the 27th, Captain Perry discovered evidence of the first winter quarters of Sir John Franklinthree graves with inscriptions on wooden headboards, dating as late as April, 1846. Two of these graves belonged to men from the Erebus, and one to a person from the Terror. The following condensed account of the dangers, sufferings, and almost miraculous escape of this Expedition we copy from the New York Tribune.-Christian Statesman.

bune.—Christian Statesman.

"On the 8th of September, the Expedition forced through the ice to Barlow's Inlet, where they narrowly escaped being locked in the ice. But they so far succeeded, and on the 11th reached Griffith's Island, the ultimate limit of their western progress. From this they set sail on the 13th, with the intention of returning to the United States, but were locked in, near the weath of Wellington's Chappel. the mouth of Wellington's Channel. commenced those perilous adventures, anything comparable to which were never encountered and survived. By force of the northern iced drift they were helplessly drifted to 75 de-grees 25 minutes north latitude, and thence drifted again into Lancaster Sound, some-what, we should say, in a southeasterly di-rection. The agitation of the ice elevated the 'Advance' nearly seven feet by the stern, and keeled her two feet eight inches starboard. In keeled her two feet eight inches starboard. In this position she remained, with some slight changes, for five consecutive months; and while in it the depth of winter closed its frozen terrors around the Expedition. The polar night fell upon them, and for eighty days no rays of solar light broke upon them. The thermometer (Fahrenheit) ranged 40 degrees below zero, and sometimes sank to 46. Early in this awful night (November 5th) the Research was awful night, (November 5th.) the Rescue was abandoned, for the purpese of economizing the fuel, and the crews of both vessels determined to brave their fate together. They every moment expected the embracing ice would crush the expected the embracing ice would crush the vessel to atoms, and consequently stood prepared, sleeping in their clothes with knapsacks on their backs, to try chances on the ice, mid storm, and terror, and night. For this terrible trial they had made every preparation, had provision sledged, and eyerything in readiness which might be useful for such a journey. They were then 90 miles from land; and so certainly were then 90 miles from land; and so certainly did they expect that they should make this alarming trial, that on two occasions (8th De-cember and 23d January) the boats were actu-ally lowered, and the crews assembled on the

ally lowered, and the crews assembled on the ice to await the catastrophe.

"During this period the scurvy became epidemic, and assumed an alarming character. Its progress defied all the usual remedies, and only three men escaped the attack. Captain De Haven was himself the greatest sufferer. De Haven was himself the greatest sufferer. The constant use of fresh water obtained from melted ice, active mental and physical exertion, and the care of Divine Providence, arrested any fatal result; and the disease yielded to a beyerage composed of a sort of apple tea and lemon juice. After entering Baffin's Bay, January 13th, the ice became fixed, and the little Expedition became stationary and fast in the midst of a vect valcin of ice. 90 miles from any land The stores, materials, and cordage, were stowed away in snow-houses erected on the ice, and a sort of encampment was formed, with all the appearance, if not the solidity, of terra firms. The tables of ice varied from three to eight feet in thickness,
"Nor was this situation of peril and awe

without its attractions. Auroras Parhelia, (mock suns,) and mock moons, of the most vivid lustre, succeeded one another without intermission succeeded one another without intermission, and, as day approached, the twilights, streaking the northern horizon, were vividly beautiful. At length the God of Day showed his golden face, (18th February,) and was hailed with three hearty American cheers. Gradually his influence was felt, and the waxen-like color of the complexion, which the long night had superinduced, gave place to freckles and tan. The disease, too, quickly disappeared.

"On the 13th of May, the Rescue was reoccurried.

orpied.
"The disruption of the ice was sudden and appalling. In twenty minutes from its first moving, the vast field, as far as the eye could reach, became one mass of moving floes, and the Expedition once more drifted southward.

"Captain De Haven's first care on his escape was to repair damages and restore the health and vigor of the crews. With that object, he visited Greenland, where he refitted. After a short delay, with unabated courage and unflinching purpose he once more bore northward. On the 7th of July, the Expedition spoke some whalers, and on the 8th passed the whaling fleet by the Dutch islands, there arrested by the ice. By the 11th, the Expedition reached Baffin's Island, and entered through vast masses of loose ice. Here the Prince Albert joined. They continued in company till August 3d, warping through the ice, when the Prince determined to try the southern passage. De Haven persevered in his course until the 8th, when he became completely entangled in floes and bergs. Here, again, the Expedition 8th, when he became completely entangled in floes and bergs. Here, again, the Expedition floes and bergs. Here, again, the Expedition encountered perils of the most alarming kind. The floating ice broke in the bulwarks, and covered the deck in broken masses, like rocks tumbled pell mell by a mountain torrent. The more than iron endurance of the gallant ships was severely tested by the crush of the closing ice, but they rose to the pressure, as if defying the elemental strife, baffled its fury, and, somewhat disabled, but still without a plank yielding in any vital part, rode safely in an open road

what disabled, but still without a plank yielding in any vital part, rode safely in an open road on the 19th day of August.

"Here, finding the north and west closed against them, the American Expedition set their sails and bore homeward, after having dared, and suffered, and overcome, difficulties and dangers such as searcely if every beset the path of

and suffered, and overcome, difficulties and dangers such as scarcely, if ever, beset the path of the mariner.

"It is supposed the English Expedition wintered at or near Fort Martyr, and thence prosecuted their voyage westward. The American Expedition, therefore, was in a position more favorable to the search. It was in a far higher latitude, and the so-called *polyma* (open sea) could not have been far distant, but the inevitable drift into the waters of Lancaster Sound was fatal to its Spring progress, and fatal to the chances which its enterprise had won.

"The Advance brings several fragments from the encampment of Sir John Franklin, a pair of fine Esquimaux dogs, and some articles of

curiosity.
"Thus ends this noble expedition, without dis overing any satisfactory index to the fate of Sir John Franklin, but at the same time with-out any evidence to conclude further hope. Sir John might have won the point which the Advance was baulked of by the fatal drift into Lancaster Sound. If so, and it is not impossi-ble, there is no reason to doubt the possibility of himself and crew surviving in those region

where nature has adapted the resources of life to the rigors of the climate.

"The gratification of officers and crew on once more reaching their native land is in no small degree enhanced by the recollection, that in no scene—no matter how trying—was their trusi in, and mutual love for each other, interrupted and Capt. De Haven retains the most lively recollection of the gallant, unflinching conduct

From the N. Y. Tribune

HUNGARIAN APPEAL TO AMERICA Address of the political exiles of Hungary, a the city of New York, to the American people. The champions of freedom in Europe, who have been hunted to the last extremity, have only one point of support remaining—the sym-pathy of the American people. A peculiar Providence has taken the martyrs of liberty under its protection. As the Vestal Virgins watched over the sacred fire that it should not be quenched, so is it the mission of the magnanimous American nation to exercise a vigilant 30th September, and the Rescue, from which care that a spot may be preserved for the decharges separated in a cale off the Banks is company, had perished by disease or accident. ing the authority of the rights of freemen, in corn at 58 a 59 cents. Rye, 68 cents. Oats, stead of the dominion of merely brutal force. The fate of all humanity is placed in the hands of the American people. It is this exalted destiny which excites the hatred of European tyrants against the people and the institutions of the United States, knowing, as they do full well, that the decrepit Governments of Europe must fall in ruins, if America, with all the resources at her command, is faithful to her sublime mis-

sion.

The European autocrats can send forth r ukases to free and powerful America to be the jailor of their victims; they cannot bribe her free citizens by paltry gifts, nor by titles and orders, to forbid their free soil to the fugitives from oppression; they must have recourse to other means of the most despicable character they must scatter the seeds of jealousy, of calumny, and distrust, in order to soil and blacken the purest patriotism and the most elevated pri-

vate virtues.

Noble citizens! a willing instrument for th execution of their humane views was found by the tyrants in De Ahna, formerly a lieutenant in the Bavarian army, who, although he long obtruded himself on the Hungarian refugees, never took part in the struggle for Hungaria reedom, and armed with secret instruction perhaps only for that reason attached himself to Ujhazy and his party, in order to produce di-visions, and thus destroy the sympathy for those

champions of Hungarian liberty.

He perfectly succeeded in this. Divisions have been fomented in the colony of Ujhazy. and thus, American citizens, your sympathy has been diminished.

We believed that De Ahna and his employer

would be satisfied with the success of this unworthy deed, and at least not disturb the other exiles in the asylum which they have found under your protection. They were deceived. De Ahna came to New York, where he certain companions entirely worthy of him, who joined with him to obtain, by brihery of the Hungarians, false charges against Mrs. Apollonia Tochman, (born Jagiello,) a lady who, dulonia Tochman, (born Jagiene,) a lady wno, during the Hungarian struggle for freedom, deserved well of the cause. His proposals, as might be supposed, were rejected with indignation, until at last he found a person in a German named Koelbel, who, in point of character, was on a level with himself. De Ahna had the was on a level with himself. De Ahna had the means of inducing Koelbel to present an entirely unfounded charge against the character of the lady above mentioned. The value of a testimony obtained in this way can easily be estimated, when it is known that the author Koelbel, is now imprisoned on Blackwell's

Island for an infamous crime.

Can De Ahna and his confederates still rely on this testimony of Koelbel, to destroy the character of Mrs. Tochman, who has obtained the most general esteem in Hungary as the Su perintendent of the Komorn Hospital, for her elf-devotion, her skill, and her noble disinter

We owe too much honor to the Polish natio whose sons have bled with us for the freedom Hungary, and too much gratitude to a noble Polish lady, for us to bear any longer in silence the vile calumnies of a De Ahna and company the paid emissaries of European tyranny, and we here publicly repeat that we are persuaded, from our own knowledge that Mrs. Apollonia Tochman has laid the Hungarian nation under the obligations above mentioned, as well as many others, and that her character is in all

many others, and that her character is in all respects above impeachment.
Having expressed our unqualified respect and our profound gratitude for this lady, we leave her calumniators, De Ahna and his companions, to the general contempt, and to the public opinion which acknowledges the sacred duty, without considerations of personal interest, to defend the innocent; and the more since De Ahna has head the audacity and the obtassness. Ahna has had the audacity and the obtuseness to suppose that the American people would re-ceive his calumnies without seeing through them

ceive his calumnies without seeing through them at once.

To the calumniated lady we now appeal:
May you continue, noble Pole, as a martyr of freedom, to discharge the lofty mission for the relief of your fellow sufferers in exile. In Hungary you have strengthened the defenders of freedom in their seal and devotion; you have taken care of the wounded among them; and new, far from your beloved fatherland, it is your noble lot to alleviate their sufferings.

But let the calumniator and his confederates be assured that the undersigned will meet any attack upon the honor of Mrs. Tochman, with the same energy as in the present instance.

Louis Varga, Michell Kaut Feyer Andrasi, Steph. Beregi, George Kiss, John Teher Louis Icnei. Aurel Gonron, John Vargits, Joseph Ban, Benjamin Warga, Joseph Zsimno, Mitchell Szabo Jos. Vandorfy, Louis Larslo. Andrew Wegh, Aurel Kovacs, Louis Badalik. Joseph Nyiri, Andrew Botta, Mitchell Kartner Joseph Virag, Mitchell Strale Aurel Montay, John Nagy, Joseph Homola, Joseph Thorwath, Francis Incre, Joseph Baksa, Joseph Sartoriy, Anton Varglies, Joseph Josh, Joseph Nemes, Mitchell Loriner,

LORD BYRON'S OPINION OF HIMSELF .-- A let-LORD BYRON'S OPINION OF HIMSELF.—A letter from Lord Byron to Count D'Orsay has recently been for the first time published. In it the poet says: "As for me, I am of no country, and as to my 'works,' which you are pleased to mention, let them go to the devil, from whom, in the opinion of a great many people, they came."

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION .- New Orleans, September 29.—The steamer Brilliant, Capt. Hart, exploded her boiler near Bayou Goula, killing, as is supposed, over one hundred persons. The number of passengers and crew on board was very large. Full particulars have

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, October 6, 1851. BEEF CATTLE.—There were offered at the scales to-day 1,370 head of beeves, 876 head of which were sold to city butchers, and 100 to which were sold to city butchers, and 100 to packers, at prices ranging from \$2 to \$2.75 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$4 a \$5.25 net, and averaging \$2.37 gross. Two hundred and sixteen were driven to Philadelphia, and the balance (178 head) remained over unsold. Hoos.—There is a poor supply. We quote live hogs at \$6.25 a \$6.50 per hundred pounds. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market is quiet. Sales of 250 bbls. City Mills at \$3.87 1-2, and 200 bbls. Howard street at \$3.93 3-4. Corn meal, \$3 a \$3.12 1-2. Rye flour, \$3.50. Grain.—The receipts and supply of all kinds

GRAIN.—The receipts and supply of all kinds of grain are light. Small sales of good to prime red wheat at 70 a 75 cents; white, 75 to 83 cents, as to quality. Corn—sales of yellow at 63 a 65 cents; white, 60 a 61 cents. Oats, 33

GROCERIES.—Sugars and molasses are quiet, without change in prices. Coffee is dull; small sales Rio at 8 1-8 a 8 5-8 cents.

Provisions.—There is a steady trade de-PROVISIONS.—Inere is a steady trade demand. Sales of new mess pork at \$16.94 a \$17; Prime, \$14. Bacon—shoulders, 8 3-4 a 9 cents; sides, 11 a 11 1-2; hams, 10 3-4 a 11 1-2. Lard, 9 3-4 cents in barrels and 11 in

kegs.
Wool.—The market continues very dull, and only small sales at 17 a 18 cents for common unwashed, and 26 a 28 for washed. NEW YORK, October 6, 1851.

Fancy stocks are active, and prices have improved. U. S. securities are firm. Sterling Exchange, 9 3-4 a 10 1-2 premium.

Flour is unchanged. Sales of 9,000 bbls. at \$3.68 a \$3.75 for straight; \$4 a \$4.25 for Southern, and \$4.06 a \$4.18 3-4 for Genesee.

Rye flour, \$3.25.

Grain is steady—sales of 1,000 bushels Southern which wheat at \$8 cents and \$6.00 bushels Southern which wheat at \$8 cents and \$6.00 bushels Southern which wheat at \$8 cents and \$6.00 bushels Southern which wheat at \$8 cents and \$6.00 bushels Southern which wheat at \$8 cents and \$6.00 bushels Southern which wheat at \$8 cents and \$6.00 bushels Southern which wheat at \$8.00 bushels Southern wheat at \$6.00 bushels Southern wheat at \$6.00 bushels Southern which wheat at \$6.00 bushels Southern wheat at \$6.00 bushels Southern which wheat at \$6.00 bushels Southern wheat at \$6.00 bushels Southern wheat at \$6.00 bushels Southern which wheat at \$6.00 bushels Southern wheat at \$6.00 bushels Southern which where the same which was a supplier wheat at \$6.00 bushels Southern wheat at \$6.00 bushels Southern which where \$6.00 bushels Southern wheat \$6.

ern white wheat at 88 cents, and 10,000 bushels at 87 cents. Sales of 40,000 bushel unchanged. Pork has declined; sales of new mess at

\$14.75 a \$14.87 1-2. Sales of lard at 8 1-2 a Groceries are steady. Rio coffee at 8 1-2 a 9 cents. Orleans sugar, 5 a 6 cents. Cotton is dull—sales of 4,000 bales.

OUR THREE JOURNALS. The AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. the WATER-CURE JOURNAL, and THE STU-DENT, are published monthly, each at one dollar a

year, in advance, by FOWLERS & WELLS. New The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is devoted to the Moral and Intellectual development of Man. Psychology, Magnetism, Physiognomy, and all that relates to MIND, may be found in this publication.

The WATER-CURE JOURNAL is devoted to Hydronathy, Physiology, and the laws which govern life and health, including Dietetics, together with the philoso-phy and practice of Water Cure. The STUDENT is designed for Children and Youthto be used in schools and families. It is devoted to Education, Natural History, (with illustrative engra-

vings,) to Biography, Music, Phonography, and the Natural Sciences generally. It is probably the best Educational Serial published in this country. To obtain either or all of these periodicals, please

enclose the amount of \$1 for each in a letter, and direct the same, post paid, to
FOWLERS & WELLS,

Oct. 9-4 No. 131 Nassau street, New York.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION. The greater the value of any discovery, the higher is is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious im-itations of ignorant, designing, and dishonest men, who, like the drone in the hive, have neither the ability nor inclination to think or provide for themselves, but thrive and luxuriate upon the earnings of the deserving.

The extraordinary success attending the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. DR. WISTAR'S BALVAM OF WILD CHERRY, in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cure at has effected, have naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole flaterni y of quacks, and caused unprincipled counterfeiters and initators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance of the spurious mixtures, of 'imilar name and appearance of the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar," "Cherry Syrup," "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Wild Cherry Comfrey," and aundry other compounds, to which they attach a long string of puffs. But of such nostrums we know nothing. It is Wistar's Balsams of Wild Cherry alone that performs the cures. Let them not deceive you.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, Phila,"

blown in the glass—each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of H. WISTAR, M. D.

This will be enveloped hereafter with a wrapper, copyright secured 1844, on which will always appear the written signa-

secured 1844 on which will always appear the written signa-ture of L BUTTS.

Any one counterfelting the label or wrapper, or forging the signature of the General Agent, will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia; now prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents throughout the country.

R. S. PATTERSON, Washington, D. C. CANBY & CO., Baltimore.
FREDERICK BROWN, Philadelphia.
A. B. & D. SANDS, New York.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS. SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

I AM still engaged in the prosecution of claims against the Guvernment. Such of the soldiers of the Mexican war, or their heirs, as have filed claims to bounty land, and had them suspended or rejected, or who have not applied, will do them suspended or rejected, or who have not applied, will do the will to open a correspondence with me, as I can obtain their land in a most every instance. There are about 15,000 such leaims on fie in the Pension Office, nearly every one of which I can have allowed if authorized to act for the claimant. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

DEF Suspended claims under act of September 28, 1850, also successfully prosecuted, and no fee will be charged in any case unless land in procupad. Address Sept. 25. A. M. GANGEWER, Washington, D. C.

SHATTUCK HARTWELL. A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Dec's for Kentneky and Massachusetts (Mice on north side of Third street, near Main, coor east of Frankin Bank, Cincinnati, O. Sept. 25.

A. M. GANGEWER,

Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C.,

ATPENDS to claims for Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra

A Pay, and Arrearages of Pay, and the settlement of Accounts before the several Departments of the Government.

References — thou, S. P. Shase Chic; Hen. D. Wilmot,
Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin, Hon. Elike Lewis,
Langaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlinia,
Lengaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlinia,
Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and the
accounting officers energily.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

From Eliza Cook's Journal. FRAGMENT.

Say on, that I'm over romantie, In loving the wild and the free; But the waves of the dashing Atlantic, The Alps, and the eagle, for me!

The billows, so madly uprearing Their heads on the blast-ridden main Mock the hurricane, dauntless, unfearing, And roar back the thunder again.

The mountain, right heavenward bearing, Half lost in the sun and the snow. Can only be trod by the daring;

The eagle is high in its dwelling, Forever the tameless, the proud; It heeds not the storm-spirits' yelling, It swoops through the lightning-fraug

Tell me not of a soft-sighing lover: Such things may be had by the score; I'd rather be bride to a rover, And polish the rifle he bore. The storm with its thunder affrighting

These, these, would my spirit delight in 'Mid these would I wander and die!

The torrent and avalanche high;

In loving the wild and the free; But the waves of the dashing Atlantic, The Alps, and the eagle, for me!

"WORTH CONSIDERING."

To the Editor of the National Era: To the Editor of the National Era:

In the Era of the 4th inst. I find an article entitled, "Worth Considering," in which the following sentence occurs, to wit: "If we except Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, States which, though advancing, are still behind the other free States in general intelligence and civilization, we do not believe there is a single free State in which these provisions of the Indiana Constitution, if submitted to a popular vote, would be adopted." Now, Mr. Ed. tor, we who have the honor or misfortune, as the case may be, to be citizens of Michigan, have, up to this time, been happily ignorant of have, up to this time, been happily ignorant of the fact that we are behind our sister States in "general intelligence and civilization." In our simplicity, we had supposed that we were at least equal to the free States generally in these respect"; and that our citizens, who are mostly from New York and New England, had lost nothing in "intelligence and civilization," nor in honesty, integrity, and energy of character, by their removal to the western wilderness.

among the new States in the Union—none among the new States of the West—where more attention is paid to the education of the young than in Michigan. The interest felt in our common schools is not confined to the older portions of the State; it is equally as strong in the humble log-cabins recently erected in our forests as in the more costly and comfortable deadlines of the state. dwellings of those who were the pioneers in the settlement of older parts of the State. Our citizens, being nearly all from New England and New York, have brought with them the same love of learning, the same earnest desires for the education of their children, which ani-mate the citizens of those States. Hence, almost the first thing after their settlement among us is to see that the means of education are provided for their children—that they may lose nothing in "intelligence and civilizate by their removal to the West.

I here give an extract from Mayhew's re-

as the Era seems to suppose:

"According to the census of 1840, the total population of the United States was, in round numbers, 17,000,000. Of this number, 550,000 were whites over twenty years of age who could not read and write. This gives one white

whites under twenty years of age, the propor-tion will stand thus: In the United States, one to every twelve is unable to read and write. The proportion varies from one in two hundred

which stands the lowest.

"In Tennessee, the proportion is one in four.
In Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, and Arkansas, each, one in five. In Delaware and Alabama, each, one in six. In Indicate and Misconsin

there are eight entire counties in the State in which there is not a single white inhabitant write. In Genesee county, from which I write, and also twelve other counties of the

provision similar to that inserted in the Constitution of Indiana. Hence, I am firmly persuaded that whatever position Michigan may hold in regard to "general intelligence and civilization," she will never debase herself so low as tion," ahe will never debase herself so low as to refuse to any virtuous man the privilege of a home within her borders. Her citizens could not well be induced to go much further than when they refused to the colored man the privilege of the elective franchise. And we trust the day is not far off when that act of injustice will be reconsidered, and the truth that "all men are created equal" will be universally acknowledged, and impartially carried into execution in all our political affairs.

With respect, yours for Freedom,

DE WITT C. LEACH.

DE WITT C. LEACH. Genesee county, Michigan, Sept., 1851. THE AFFAIR AT CHRISTIANA.

FROM THE FRIENDS' REVIEW. In our last number, under the head of Summary of News, a brief notice was introduced of a melancholy event which occurred a few miles from Lancaster, in this State. We are sorry to find that this circumstance has been laid hold of to excite to greater intensity the already existing unjust and cruel prejudice against the colored inhabitants of the State; not against those only who were engaged in opposition to the execution of a law which disgraces the legislation of the Union, but against those who were innocent and ignorant of the whole transaction. Atand ignorant of the whole transaction. At-tempts, indeed, have not been wanting to affix tempts, indeed, have not been wanting upon the avowed and active opponents of Slaupon the avowed and active opponents of slaupon the imputation of advery, in Pennsylvania, the imputation of advising and encouraging the colored people to resist, by force of arms, the capture of all fugitive slaves, who may seek shelter among them. tive slaves, who may seek shelter among them. It would be no easy matter to find anything more unjust than such an imputation, when applied to the advocates of negro rights in general. There may be, and probably are, a few rash and impetuous individuals, who, being nursed in the lap of American freedom, and imbued with the doctrines which have been scattered broadcast over our land during three fourths of a century may have arrived at

and imbued with the doctrines which have been scattered broadcast over our land during three-fourths of a century, may have arrived at the conclusion that negro slavery is sufficiently odions to justify any and every means which can be adopted to destroy its root or lop its branches. But these are not the sentiments of the sober Christian philanthropist, nor are they, as far as the editor of this journal is informed, the sentiments of any considerable portion of the active opponents of slavery. We believe that righteous ends should always be sought by righteous means. Living under a Government of laws, we owe submission, either actively or passively, to the mandates of the law. When laws are unjust and oppressive, as the late Fugitive Act has been again and again demonstrated to be, it is the right, not to say the duty, of the peaceable citizens, to seek their repeal or modification, by regular and constitutional means. But such laws can no more demand the active assistance of the conscientious opponents of slavery, than the decree of Nebuchadnezzar could require the active obedience of the three Hebrew youths, worshipping the golden image, or than the decree of Darius and his council could command the abstinence of Daniel from offering his accutomed prayer to God. These decrees unquestionably emanated from the acknowledged authorities of the State:

God. These decrees unquestionably emanated from the acknowledged authorities of the State

and the pious Hebrews, seeing their inconsistency with the Divine law, withheld compliance, and

quietly submitted to the penalty.

Wishing to avoid taking part in the existing excitement, or encouraging it in others, no attempt will be made at present to examine how far the laws either of the Union or of the Commonwealth can be invoked to support an ive an extract from Mayhew's reschools of Michigan for the year assault, with deadly weapons, even upon fugi-tive slaves. But we must be permitted to enter port on the schools of Michigan for the year 1847, which will show that our citizens are not quite as far behind those of the other free States the Erg seems to suppose:

tive slaves. But we must be permitted to enter our solemn protest against any measures, or the promulgation of opinions, tending to involve the colored inhabitants of Pennsylvania, in any manner or in any degree, in the consequences of this melancholy transaction. The colored inhabitants of the State amount, at this time, to about fifty-three thousand, nearly all of whom are living in peaceable submission to the laws person over the age of twenty to every thirtyone of the entire population of the United
States that is unable to read and write. The
proportion varies in different States, from one
in five hundred and eighty-nine in Connecticut,

manner peculiar to the aws of the country, and consequently entitled to the
protection which the laws are designed to afford.

It is not to be fergotten that the colored race
in the United States were planted there in a
manner peculiar to themselves and in a manrepresentation.

The palm woods furnished him with dates for
food, and human beings might come that way
before they were exhausted. Perhaps another
party of Maugrabins, whose wandering life began to have some charms for his magination—
or he wish there was a wakkened in his breast.

The palm woods furnished him with dates for
food, and human beings might come that way
before they were exhausted. Perhaps another
gan to have some charms for his magination—
or he wish there was a wakkened in his breast.

The palm woods furnished him with dates for
food, and human beings might come that way
before they were exhausted. Perhaps another
gan to have some charms for his magination—
or he wish the palm woods furnished him with dates for
food, and human beings might come that way
before they were exhausted. Perhaps another
gan to have some charms for his magination—
or he wish the palm woods furnished him with dates for
food, and human beings might come that way
before they were exhausted. Perhaps another
gan to have some charms for his magination of the laws are designed to afford. one in eleven in North Carolina.

"If we exclude all colored persons and all writes under twenty years of age, the proportion will stand thus: In the United States, one of every twelve is unable to read and writed the proportion varies from one in two hundred and ninety-four in Connecticut, which stands he highest, to one in three in North Carolina, which stands the lowest.

"In Tennessee, the proportion is one in four.
In Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, and Arkansas, each, one in five. In Delaware and Alabama, each, one in six. In Indiana, one in seven. In Illinois and Wisconsin, each, one in eight.

"On the brighter end of the scale, next to Connecticut, in which the proportion is one in one hundred and ninety-four, is New Hampshire, in which the proportion is one in one hundred and fifty-nine. In Massachusetts, it is one in ninety. In Maine, one in seventy-two. In Vermont, one in sixty-three. Next in order comes Michigan, in which the proportion is one in thirty-nine.

"But even this estimate, favorable as it is," and Arkansas, each, one in four. In the first negro slaves were introduced, the land was enearly all covered with its primeval leaves concerned, were, with the scarcely a solitary exception, brought here by compulsion. When the first negro slaves were introduced, the land was nearly all covered with its primeval forests. In clearing away these forests, and preparing the land for culture, as well as in its early cultivation, there can be no doubt that the slaves performed their full share of the labor. But the soil, with its value thus enhanced by the labor bestowed on it, is nearly all possessed by the whites. After the negro race had passed several generations in a state of slavery, and in that condition contributed their part towards the wealth of the country, it was considered a noble act on the part of the Legislature of Pennsylvania is to decree—not that the slaves then in the State the African ancestry was concerned, were, with

one in thirty-nine.

"But even this estimate, favorable as it is, does not allow our own State an opportunity to appear in her true light. It is well known that a great proportion of the illiterate population of this State is confined to a few counties."

In two counties, there is one white person over twenty years of age to every five of the entire population that is unable to read and write; in another, one in fourteen; in another, one in twenty-two; and in two others, one in thirty-six.

Of the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the part of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to decree—not that the slaves then in the State should be set free, and compensated for the services rendered during their years or ages of servitude—but that the children thereafter born in the State, whose mothers were slaves, should be free at the age of twenty-eight years, seven or ten years beyond the period of servitude allowed to white persons. Under the operation of this law, partially just as it was, Pennsylvania in the country, to the decree—not that the slaves then in the State should be set free, and compensated for the services rendered during their years or ages of servitude—but that the children thereafter born in the State, whose mothers were slaves, should be free at the age of twenty-eight years, seven or ten years beyond the period of servitude allowed to white persons. Under the operation of this law, partially just as it was, Pennsylvania in the country, the decree—not that the slaves then in the State should be set free, and compensated for the services rendered during their years or ages of servitude—but that the children thereafter born in the State, whose mothers were slaves, should be free at the age of twenty-eight years, seven or ten years beyond the period of servitude allowed to white persons. State. And surely the least that Pennsylvania justice can award them, is permission to remain unmolested on the soil to which many of their ancestors were transplanted by violence. It is surely calamity enough for them to find the sanctuary of their homes invaded by the ministers of the law, and to see their compatriots ruthlessly and violently torn from them, for no crime real or pretended, but merely because they had the misfortune to be descended from parents who had for several generations been deprived of the rights of humanity, and under a Government which legalizes such acts of oppression.

If we sometimes witness an outbreak, such as has recently taken place in Lancaster county, of violent opposition to the recapture of fugitive slaves, it may not be uninteresting to inquire to whose instructions are we to look for an explanation? As already intimated, the principles of the opponents of negro slavery, taken in the aggregate, are opposed to violence. Whatever means they may adopt or encourage to effect the delivery of the slave, the shedding of blood is not one.

made in relation to freemen. In the Constitu-tions of Maryland and Tennessee, it is declared that "the doctrine of non-resistance against ar-bitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive to the good and happiness of mankind."

These declarations, it will be observed, are These declarations, it will be observed, are not the incendiary annunciations of Abolitionists, but the constitutional provisions or professions of sovereign States. If the colored people should, in some instances, adopt similar opinions, and carry them into practice, surely we may find some other mode of accounting for this conduct, than by attributing it to the ill advice of their friends.

It is vain to attempt to applicate in the

It is vain to attempt to annihilate in the bosoms of men, whatever their complexion, who dwell in the midst of free institutions, and who dwell in the midst of free institutions, and who are accustomed to hear the actions of men who have hazarded their lives in defence of their inalienable rights, extrolled to the skies, those aspirations for freedom and self-possession which have been implanted in our nature, and nurtured by surrounding circumstances.

LIFE IN THE DESERT: HOW A PANTHER FELL IN LOVE WITH A

During the enterprising expedition into upper Egypt, by General Dessaix, a provincial soldier fell into the power of a tribe of Arabs, called Maugrabins, and was thence carried into the desert, beyond the cataract of the Nile. In desert, beyond the cataract of the Nile. In order to place a safe distance between themselves and the French army, the Maugrabins made a forced march, and did not stop till night closed in. They encamped around a fountain surrounded by palm trees. Not supposing their prisoner would attempt to escape, they contented themselves with merely binding his hands; and after having fed their horses, and made their supper upon dates, they all of them slept soundly. As soon as the French prisoner was convinced of this fact, he began to gnaw the cords that bound him, and soon he regained the liberty of his hands. He seized a carbine, and took the precaution to provide himself

the liberty of his hands. He seized a carbine, and took the precaution to provide himself with some dry dates and a little bag of grain, armed with a scimetar, started off, in the direction of the French army.

In his eagerness to arrive at a place of safety, he urged that already weary horse until the generous animal fell down dead, and left his rider alone in the midst of the desert. For a long time the Frenchman walked on with the perseverance of a runaway slave, but was at long time the Frenchman walked on with the perseverance of a runaway slave, but was at last obliged to stop. The day was finished; notwithstanding the beauty and freshness of oriental nights, he did not feel strength enough to pursue his journey. Having reached a little cluster of palms, which had gladdened his heart at a distance, he laid his head upon a stone and slept, without taking any precaution for his defence.

for his defence.

He was awakened by the pitiless rays of the sun, which fell upon him with intolerable fervor; for in his weariness he had reposed on the side opposite to the morning shadows of the the side opposite to the morning shadows of the majestic palms. The prospect around him filled him with despair. In every direction nothing met his eye but a wide ocean of sand, sparkling and dancing like a dagger in the sunshine. The pure brilliancy of the sky left the imagination nothing to desire. Not a cloud obscured its splendor, not a zephyr moved the surface of the desert. The earth and the heavens seemed on fire. There was a mild and awful majesty in the universal stillness! God, in all his infinity, seemed present to the soul!

The desolate wanderer thought of the fountains and roses of his own native provinces, and wept aloud. He clasped the palm, as if it had been a living friend. He shouted to relieve the forgetfulness of utter solitude. The wide wilderness sent back a sharp sound from the distance, but no echo was awakened. The echo was

in his head.

With melancholy steps he walked around the eminence on which the palm trees grew. To his great joy, he discovered on the opposite side a sort of natural grotto, formed by piles of granite. Hope was awakened in his breast. The palm woods furnished him with dates for or he might hear the noise of approaching cannon—for Napoleon Bonaparte was then passing over Egypt. The Frenchman experienced a sudden transition from the deepest despair to the wildest joy. He occupied himself during the day with cutting down some palm trees to defend the mouth of the grotto against wild beasts, which would come in the night time to drink at the rivulet flowing at the foot of the palms. Notwithstanding the engageness

in his head.

disturbed by an extraordinary noise. He raised himself and listened—and amid the deep silence he heard the loud breathing of some silence he heard the loud breathing of some powerful animal. The sound fell upon his heart like ice. The hair started upon his head, and he strained his eyes to the utmost to perceive the object of his terror. He caught the glimpse of two faint yellow lights at a distance from him; he thought it might be an optical delusion, produced by his own earnest gaze; but, as the rays of the moon entered the chinks of the cave he distinctly say an accompany but, as the rays of the moon entered the chinks of the cave, he distinctly saw an enormous animal lying about two feet from him. There was not sufficient light to distinguish what species of animal it was; it might be a lion, a tiger, or crocodile; but the strong odor that filled the cave left no doubt of the presence of some large and terrible creature.

When the moon rose so as to shine directly upon the opening in the grotte, its beams light.

turned her head towards him suddenly, and fixed a surprised and earnest gaze upon him.

The fixedness of her bright metallic eyes, and their almost insupportable brilliancy, made the soldier tremble, especially when the mighty beast moved toward him. With great boldness and presence of mind he looked her directly in the eye, having often heard that great power may be obtained over animals in that manner. When she came up to him, he gently scratched her head and smoothed her fur. Her eyes gradually softened, she began to wag her tail, gradually softened, she began to wag her tail, and at last she purred like a petted cat; but so deep and strong were her notes of joy, that they resounded through the cave like a rolling of a

church organ.

The Frenchman redoubled his caresses, and The Frenchman redoubled his caresses, and when he thought her ferocity was sufficiently tamed, he attempted to leave the grotto. The panther made no opposition to his going out; but she came bounding after him, lifting up her back and rubbing against him like an affectionate kitten. "She requires a great deal of attention," said the Frenchman, smiling. He tried to feel her ears and throat; and perceiving that she was pleased with it, he began to tickle the back of her head with the point of his dagger, heaving to find a favorable opportuhis dagger, hoping to find a favorable opportunity to stab her: but the hardness of the bones made him tremble lest he should not succeed.

The beautiful Sultana of the desert seemed

to tempt the courage of her prisoner, by raising her head, stretching out her neck, and rubbing against him. The soldier suddenly thought that, to kill her with one blow, he must strike ner in the throat. He raised his blade for that her in the throat. He raised his blade for that purpose—but at that moment she crouched down at his feet, looking up in his face with a strange mixture of affection and native fierceness. The poor Frenchman leaned against the tree, eating some dates, and casting his eye anxiously around the desert, to see if no one was coming to free him from his terrible companion, whose strange friendship was so little to be trusted. He offered to feed her with some purpose and dates hus the looked moon them with nuts and dates, but she looked upon them with supreme contempt. However, as if sensible of his kind intentions, she licked his shoes and

"Will she be so when she gets hungry? thought the Frenchman.

The idea made him tremble. He looked at the size of the panther. She was three feet high and four feet long, without including her tail, which was nearly three feet more in length,

and as round as a great cudgel.

Her head was as big as a lion's, and her face was distinguished by a peculiar expression of cunning. The cold cruelty of the panther reigned there; but there was likewise some-thing strangely like the countenance of an artful woman, in the gaiety and fondness of the present moment. She had her fill of blood, and she wished to frolic.

During the whole day, if he attempted to

walk away, the panther watched him as a dog does his master, and never suffered him to be far out of sight. He discovered the remains of his horse, which had beer dragged near the

his horse, which had beer dragged near the mouth of the cavern, and he easily understood why she had respected his slumbers.

Taking courage from the past, he began to hope he could get along very comfortably with his new companion. He laid himself beside her, in order to conciliate her good opinion. He patted her neck, and she began to wag her tail and purr. He took hold of her paws, felt her ears, rolled her over the grass. She suffered him to do all this: and when he played with ed him to do all this; and when he played with her paws, she carefully drew in her claws, lest she should hurt him. The Frenchman again put his hand upon his weapon, with a view of plunging it into her throat, but he was still held by the fear that the animal would kill him in her agony. Besides, he really began to have an unwillingness to kill her. In the lonely desert, she seemed to him like a friend. His admiration of her beauty, gentleness, graceful activity, became mixed with less and less of terror. He actually named her Mignonne, in remembrance of a lady whom he had loved in syouth, and who was abominably jealous of m. By the end of the day, he had become so familiar with his dangerous situation, that he was almost in love with its exciting perils. He had even taught the panther her name. She looked up in his face when he called

When the sun went down, she uttered a deep "She is well educated," exclaimed the soldier. "She has learnt to say her evening prayers."
He rejoiced to see the panther stretch herself

out in a drowsy attitude. out in a drowsy attitude.

"That is right, my pretty blande," said he.
"You had better go to sleep first." He trusted to his own activity to escape during her slumber. He waited patiently; and when she seemed sound asleep, he walked vigorously toward the Nile. But he had not gone a quarter of a league over the sand, when he heard the parther bounding after him attention.

heard the panther bounding after him, uttering at intervals a long, sharp cry.

"Of a truth," said he, "her friendship is very flattering; it must be her first love." Before she came up, the Frenchman fell into one of those dangerous traps of loose sand, from which it is impossible to extricate one's self. The

it is impossible to extricate one's self. The panther seized him by the collar, and with incredible strength brought him to the other side of the ditch at a single bound.

"My dear Mignonne!" exclaimed the soldier, caressing her with enthusiasm, "our friendship is for life or death."

He retraced his steps. Now, that he had a creature that loved him, to whom he could talk, it is the desert were recorded. Howing

creature that loved him, to whom he could talk, it seemed as if the desert were peopled. Having made a signal flag of his shirt, he concluded to wait patiently for human succor. It was his intention to have watched during the night, but sleep overpowered him. When he awoke, Mignonne was gone. He ascended the eminence to look for her, and soon perceived her at a distance, clearing the desert with long, high bounds.

When receiving his caresses, she purred aloud, and fixed her eyes upon him with even more fondness than usual. The soldier patted her on the neck, and talked to her as he would to a domestic animal: "Ah, ah, Miss! you have been eating some of the Maugrabin. Ain't you ashamed? Never mind; there are worse ani-

"Ah, well!" said he, after a mournful silence, "I have been in the wars of Germany, Spain, Prussia, and France, but I never saw anything that produced such sensations as the desert.
Oh, how beautiful it was!"
"What feelings did it excite?" asked I.

"Feelings that are not to be spoken," said the soldier, solemnly. "I do not always regret my cluster of palm-trees and my panther; but sometimes their remembrance makes me sad. In the desert there is everything, and there is

"What do you mean by that?"
"I cannot tell," he said, impatiently. After a pause, he added, "God is there without man." From the N. Y. Herald.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The election by the Episcopal Convention, on Friday evening, of Rev. Dr. Creighton, as Provisional Bishop of the diocese of New York, which we announced in the Herald of Saturday, appears to be generally satisfactory to Episcopalians. Dr. Creighton was the candidate of the Trinity Church influence, which has heretofore controlled the affairs of the diocese. Of course, he is of the high church party, and not low church, as was erroneously stated in an article giving an account of the election. Indeed, it may be here mentioned, that all the prominent candidates voted for at the election were high churchmen; and of the 200 clergymen in this diocese, probably not more than five or six are low churchmen, strictly speaking; by which is meant that class of Episcopalians who coincide in doctrines nearly allied to Calvinism, with Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, Rev. Dr. Tyng of this city, Rev. Dr. Stone of Brooklyn, and others. In England, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, and perhaps a majority of the bench of bishops, are considered low churchmen. THE RECENT ELECTION OF PROVISIONAL BISHOP.

low churchmen.

In the United States, a majority of the house of bishops and of the clergy of the Episcopal church are understood to be high churchmen; but it should be understood that the high church party, both clergy and laity, became divided, a few years since, on the question of Puseyism. The doctrines of the Oxford Tracts, written by Doctors Pusey and Newman, were considered as nearly approaching those of the written by Doctors Pusey and Newman, were considered as nearly approaching those of the Catholic Church; and a large section of the high church party in America joined with the low church party in opposing them; thus forming a strong and powerful coalition against Puseyism, and constituting a majority in the bench of bishops in England, and in the house of bishops in the United States. In the New York diocess, Bishop Onderdonk and the influence of Trinity Church, with their newspaper organ, the Churchman, have been enlisted in the cause of Puseyism. Accordingly, when a the cause of Puseyism. Accordingly, when a canon had been passed by the last Episcopal General Convention, to authorize the election of a Provisional Bishop, in consequence of the continued suspension of Bishop Onderdonk by the house of bishops, the Rev. Dr. Seabury, for mostly editor of the Churchware was brought merly editor of the Churchman, was brought forward as the Trinity Church candidate, at the special Diocesan Convention called to elect a Provisional Bishop. On all previous occa-sions the influence of that church had been predominant, but in the Convention referred to the old influence was for the first time in the minority. The laity refused to elect Dr. Sea-bury, and made choice of Rev. Dr. Williams, of Hartford, since elected assistant bishop of Connecticut. The clergy then withdrew Dr. Seabury, and selected Rev. Dr. Southgate, who had been missionary bishop at Constantinople. The laity still adhered to Dr. Williams, and the The laity still adhered to Dr. Williams, and the clergy then made choice of Dr. Creighton, the present successful candidate; but the laity refusing to agree with the clergy in their choice, the Convention adjourned to their regular annual time of meeting, which was last week, when, as has been seen, they were successful in effecting a choice on the eighth ballot, the Trinity Church influence being still triumphant, in the election of Dr. Creighton. How far the difficulties and divisions of the diocese will be settled by this election, remains to be seen. The main difficulty caused by the suspension of Bishop Onderdonk, by which the diocese has been virtually without a bishop for several years, is of course removed, and the Provisional Bishop elect being a personal friend of Bishop Onderdonk, and independent in his pecuniary circumstances, tranquillity may be expected on

terness and trouble in the diocese.

Dr. Creighton is a native of this city, of Eng-Dr. Creignton is a native of this city, of English parentage, and about sixty years of age. He graduated at Columbia College in 1812, and officiated for a time as assistant minister at Grace Church, under Rev. Dr. Bowen. For about fifteen years Dr. Creighton officiated as rector of St. Mark's church, in this city, and about the year 1836 removed to Westchester county, where he has since resided, and offici-ated as rector of Christ's Church, at Tarry-town, which was erected, and is supported, en-tirely at his own expense. Although not distown, which was erected, and is supported, entirely at his own expense. Although not distinguished for pulpit eloquence, he is a gentleman of fair talents, hospitable and generous in his disposition, respected by all his acquaintance, and esteemed by a large circle of friends. His election will probably put an end to all further efforts to restore Bishop Onderdonk, and relieve the diocese from the unpleasant feelings attending the agitation of that question.

There are now four bishops elect in the Episcopal Church, awaiting consecration, viz: Creighton, of New York; Williams, of Connecticut; Whitehouse, of Illinois; and Rutledge, of South Carolina.

Bishop Onderdonk was consecrated in 1830, when this diocese comprised the entire State of

when this diocese comprised the entire State of New York. In 1839, the diocese was divided, New York. In 1839, the diocese was divided, and Bishop De Lancey chosen to preside in the Western diocese, the residence of the bishop being at Geneva. There were in 1839, in both dioceses, 268 clergy, and nearly that number of congregations. There are now, we learn from the proceedings of the late Convention, no less than 220 congregations in this diocese alone, and it is proposed to divide it, a committee having been appointed to report a plan. The number of clergy in the Western diocese last year was 114.

wenty space of age makes in read and wenty stame, with a county from space of the county from the county from

From the National Intelligencer. INTERESTING FROM TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 25, 1851. The Austrian Government has made another, though an abortive, attempt to compel the Sultan to detain M. Kossuth and his associates at Kutaiah. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has acted upon the friendly intercession of the American and English Governments, and, in an official note to the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, conserved to him in the procedure of the Austrian Charge. veyed to him, in the most definite and positive language, the determination of the Sultan to liberate all the refugees at Kutaiah on the 1st of September, when they will be free to go wherever they may choose.

In consequence of this, the Porte, at the request of M. Kossuth, through the American Legation, has informed him that at the period stated he will be entirely at liberty to go where he pleases out of the Ottoman Empire; and that an American and an English steamer will be at the Dardanelles to receive him and his friends. As M. Kossuth has informed the American Legation here of his intention of going to the United States, and of accepting the genthe United States, and of accepting the generous offer of the American Government, it is believed here that he will proceed at once on board of the "Mississippi," which steamer, it is said, will be at the Dardanelles in time to receive him on board. The greater part of the refugees have declared their determination to do the same; and it is only Count Bathyani and family, as well as a few others, who will proceed to France.

The following is the translation of an article which appeared on the 19th inst in the "Lours"

which appeared on the 19th inst. in the "Jour-nal de Constantinople," the Government's offi-cial organ at this place. It will serve to show the feelings of the Sultan and his Government towards the people and Government of the Uni-ted States better than anything else which

"During the last year the Ottoman Govern-ment-sent to the United States of America an officer of the Imperial Marine, with the view of strengthening the relations of friendship and good intelligence which from day to day are growing up between Turkey and the United States. This officer, Amin Bey, who had been selected from among the officers of the Imperial Marine for the practical knowledge which he possesses of naval matters, and also because on other occasions he had shown much as a second other occasions he had shown much zeal and intelligence in procuring information useful to the service to which he belongs, has just returned to Constantinople. We are happy to publish the following details on the subject of his voyage, which we believe our readers will perus with pleasure.

with pleasure.

"The immense reforms and ameliorations which H. I. M. the Sultan has introduced in his empire, and the celat attached to his great name among the inhabitants of the New World, has acquired for his person the respect and sin cere admiration of the people and Government of the United States of America. On the arrival of Amin Bey in America, who did not possess any of the official characters which constitute a diplomatic mission, and held only the title of an informal agent, the Government and people offered him a welcome conformable to their sentiments of admiration for his illustrious overeign. The Senate and House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, constituted Amin Bey the guest of the American nation. The President of the United States, in an address full of sympathy for the Ottoman Government offered to Amin Bey a welcome to the New World in the most flattering language, where an agent of the Sublime Porte came for the first time; and the American people, during an extensive tour which the Ottoman officer made in the most important portions of the United States, responded to the act of their Government by the most cordial and generous hospitality. All the establishments of the Government, both military and naval, were thrown open to him, and he was enabled to examine the arsenals of the navy and army, the fortresses, fabrics, schools, and other institutions; those belonging to private individuals were also shown to him by their proprietors, who were thus desirous of aiding in reading useful a very target to the contract of the contract was the contract of t in rendering useful a voyage to a country as yet in its infancy, but which, nevertheless, shines in the first rank of nations for the spirit of intelligence and the ingenuity of its people. Amin Bey received numerous evidences of the sincere friendship of the Government and the poeple of America. Among these are plans.

do not doubt will be very useful to the art or science to which they belong.

"On the departure of Amin Bey, who continued to be the guest of the American people until he reached the shores of England, the President of the United States wished him a happy and speedy return to his country in terms so honorable to the two Governments that we cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of reproducing them here."

[Here follow the farewell address of Mr.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

[Here follow the farewell address of Mr. FILLMORE, and Amin Bey's reply, as contained in the National Intelligencer of March last.]

"This noble reply of the President of the United States to the address which Amin Bey made on taking leave of him is extracted from the 'National Intelligencer' of Washington. It is therein accompanied by some remarks by the Editors, showing the sentiments of esteem existing in the United States towards the Ottoman Empire. We firmly hope that this good intelligence and friendship, without any political interest other than that which ought always to exist between two great Powers, may endure forever. It can have no other result than the well-being of the people of the two countries, and consequently add to the great reputation of the sovereign of the Ottoman Empire, who has known, by his noble, generous, and magnanimous character, how to inspire even the republican people of the New World with a high admiration for his august person."

M. Simonides, a young Greek, native of the little island of Simi, opposite the island of Rhodes, and near to the ancient province of Caria, has made an interesting discovery of nearly one thousand manuscripts in ancient Greek. The savana of Athens having doubt.

To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United To Publishers of Newsp Caria, has made an interesting discovery of nearly one thousand manuscripts in ancient Greek. The savans of Athens, having doubted the authenticity of these manuscripts, made an examination of them, and published in the

that M. Simonides was unwilling to leave the manuscripts in their possession. He is a gentleman of considerable intelligence and crudition; and, after having vainly endeavored to prevail upon the Greek Government to publish the manuscripts under conditions which would be profitable to himself, fled from thence to this city, where he now is.

Among the books it is said there are several new Greek histories, inedite geographies, poems, and some pieces, heretofore unknown, of Pindar, and, among other interesting objects, a Homer written in the time of Pisistratus, and dedicated to his son Ippias, nearly twenty-four hundred years old. He pretends to possess a key to Babylonian letters, in Phoenician characters, and for Egyptian hieroglyphics; and he speaks in terms of learned comment of all and any hereglyphics which are shown to him. Mr. Simonides is the author of a work in modern Greek, published some years ago in a school which existed in the island of Simi, where an uncle of his, a monk of the celebrated Mount Athos, possessed a will leaving to him the secret of a library sealed up and contained in leaden boxes. By means of this will, Mr. Simonides, after the decase of his uncle, succeeded in finding the hidden literary treasure. He is desirous of publishing them for himself, but has not the means of doing it. The matter is still involved in some of doing it. The matter is still involved in some of doing it. The matter is still involved in some of the work in the interest of the united States and foreign countries.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,

City of Washington,

UNDER the direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER SONETHEN SWNETHEN Convo of the United States ablobment is formed for the United States and convert of the United States and converted for Boards of Commissioners.

For the settlement, or against foreign Governments, and obtaining the remission of fine agents of the united States and foreign countries.

For the settlement, or against foreign Governments, and obtaining the remission of fine speakers of the Un

that the history was written by the order of that Emperor.

A young American artist, Mr. Walter Gould, of Fredericksburg, (Va.,) lately returned here from Kutaiah, where he spent several weeks with M. Kossuth. He has with him full oil portraits of Kossuth, Bathyani, Pertzel, and Wysowski; also, that of Saleyman Bey, the Turkish colonel residing there as a commissioner in charge of the refugees. Kossuth's portrait is said to be an excellent one, and he has ordered a copy of it for his family. Mr. has ordered a copy of it for his family. Mr. Gould has also made sketches of many other members of the suite of the late President-Governor of Hungary. He is at present engaged taking a portrait of the Grand Vizier, Reschid Pacha.

A young mechanic recently arrived here from ngton with an ingenious machinery of his Washington with an ingenious machinery of his own invention, for the manufacturing of capsules for soldiers' muskets. The Turkish Gov. ernment has purchased the machine for \$2,500, and given him a cup ornamented with a number of handscme diamonds, as a token of consideration towards the inventor of a most useful and valuable machine. It had already purchased several sets of machinery of the specific parts of the specific parts of the specific parts of the several sets of machinery of the specific parts of the several sets of machinery of the specific parts of the several sets of machinery of the specific parts of the several sets of machinery of the se and valuable machine. It had a ready purchased several sets of machinery of the same nature from England, but it says that the invention of Mr. Wright is far superior to any other in existence; and, whilst that from England. land employs six men to make twenty thousand caps in a day, his, with but one man, manufac-tures some fifty thousand in the same time.

GREAT FIRE AT BUFFALO.-A very destructive fire broke out here on Friday night, September 26th. The whole of the section of the city known as the Hooks, together with several squares north, between the Niagara Falls Railroad and the Lake, are in ashes. The flames are still rapidly spreading, and the wind blows a gale from the south, rendering the exertions of the firemen almost powerless. The damage is already very great, and there is no telling when the fire will be checked.

Friday, September 26-1 P. M.-That portion of the city extending along down between the Canal and the Terrace is entirely destroyed. Thousands of poor people are rendered houseless, and millions of property has been consumed.

An area of no less than ten acres has been burned over. The flames have just been check. ed, though the wind is still blowing a perfect gale from the south. One dead body has been taken from the ruins, and a fireman is seriously

Mexico.-The Mexican debt due to Eng. land is \$51,000,000; the Spanish claim, \$24,000,000; and the French claim somewhat smaller than the Spanish. The expenses of the evenue. \$8,000,000.

Another New State.—By the late treaty with the Sioux Indians, the United States obtain over twenty-one millions of acres, lying east of a line drawn from the head waters of the Red River of the North to intersect the northwestern corner of the State of Iowa. The Galena papers propose that the name Dacota be given to the new Territory, and such may yet be the name of one of the States of the

KIMBERTON FARM AT PUBLIC SALE, WILL be sold at public sale, on the premises, on Second day, the 20th of the Tenth month next, the property well known as the Kimberton Farm for a long time occupied as a boarding school, situate in Chester county thirty miles from Philadelphia, three miles from the Reading Railread station at Phoenixville, and three miles from the Chester Springs, on a daily mail stage route from Phenixvillet Lancaster. The farm contains about 117 acres of and, of mexcellent onality. In a high state of cultivation, and well excellent quality, in a high state of co watered, with a reasonable proportion of excellent quality, in a high state of cultivation, and well watered, with a reasonable proportion of woodland—a large proportion in grass, and well adapted to grasing. Irou ore is believed to be abunda: ton the farm. The buildings are a spacious atone dwelling-house, eighty feet front, with dothe portico, and grounds tastefully laid out; extensive back buildings, with convenience. For the accommodation of eighty boarders. Abundance of pure spring wa'er is distributed by a foreing pump through different parts of the building, amply sufficient for household and bathing purposes. The farm buildings are also of atone, substantial and commodious; a large barn, with stabling, wagon-house, carriage-house, is calculated by the substantial and commodious abundance and purity of the water, the beau yof the grounds contiguous to the dwelling and of the surrounding country, is desirable either for the accommodation of a school or a summer boarding-house, as it is within two hours' rice of

hiladelphia.
Also, forty-six acres, adjoining the above, will be sold at Sale to commence at one o'clock on said day, at which time the conditions will be made known by Sept. 18—3t ABIGAL KIMBER.

MARLBORO' HOTEL.

Temperance House. Jenks & Parks, No.
229 Washington street, Boston. C. W. JENKS.
March 20—lyg J. A. Parks.

A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Connectiout.

Sept. 12—19

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. A MERICAN GIFT BOOKS FOR 1852.—To Clergymen

To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United To Publishers of Newspapers turning.

States:

Newspapers copying this advertisement, as above, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notio.) and giving it six in side insertions, shall receive a copy of any one of our \$2.50 or \$3 works, (subject to their order,) by anding one or more papers marked "Sears's Family Visiter, Sep. 4-6t.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law; Pittsburgh, Penn-May i-9t

SUPERIOR DAGUERREOTYPES.

FIRST PREMIUM!

J. H. WHITEHURS I has extended the field of his opening the country. His Galisties may be found on Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a half and Sixth attreets; No. 207
Baltimore street, Baltimore; corner Broadway and Leonard street, New York; No. 77 Main street, Richmond; Sycamore street. Petersburg; Main street, Richmond; Sycamore street. Petersburg; Main street, Rorfolk; and Main street, Lynobburg, Virginia.

His beautifully and highly finished Electro Daguerro-types are an extraordinary improvement, insuring faithful and highly finished likanesses in a few second. Whitehurst, gives an airy and living appearance to the picture.

Ha is the patentee of the Morteotype, the art of imbedding Daguerreotype likanesses in tombatones, so as to make them resist the rawages of time and weather.

Whitehurst's establishments now distribute more than thirty thousand pictures annually, and have never given disease in the control of the substance of the first main and the provided failery over Lane & Tucker's new store, where a free exhibition of pictures will be given.

Nowitheranding the usual competition in Daguerrotypes at the recent fair of the Maryland institute, he was awarded the first medal by the judgee.

Likenes es of every description copied, and post-mortem cases attended to.

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. Wildiam B. Jarvis, Jun. Attorney and Conseiled at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platte new building, State street, opposite south door of State House.
Business connected with the prefession, of all kinds.puseJan. 38.

Two dollar Advertisen five cents.
All commo

Sixth street. WA

FANN

Fanny

sun was whose flow der form geant was ing towar -not at th away dov smiling, e son of sun of twiligh the wind lamps, an Fanny's n slightly d proud, mo from the r Fanny s the piazza tently. S a horse! now come up the re Fanny Au

parlor, wh

Through

year had

grown to ny's lover his liege la iousness at they were A sweet bent over blue eyes-ed lips and plicity, in a brooch, she blush roses ed them, a eloquently, and fall of

fragrance ! the door is Fanny at handsome, ful—the fu ly bronzed what disor ter-but the passion "You a in an inqu "Yes; 1 to-night. never like you so tru

> ture of pleasant?
> "Glorio vigorating

as to-nigh child, brin ness. I su woods sor words—lift took off r they would and see ho Fanny shining cu while her times urg your pres joy dash ground or passed this ary shado is shadow

night, at "Why